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USE OF ENGLISH.

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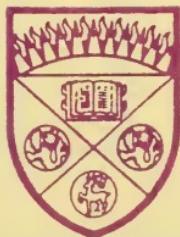
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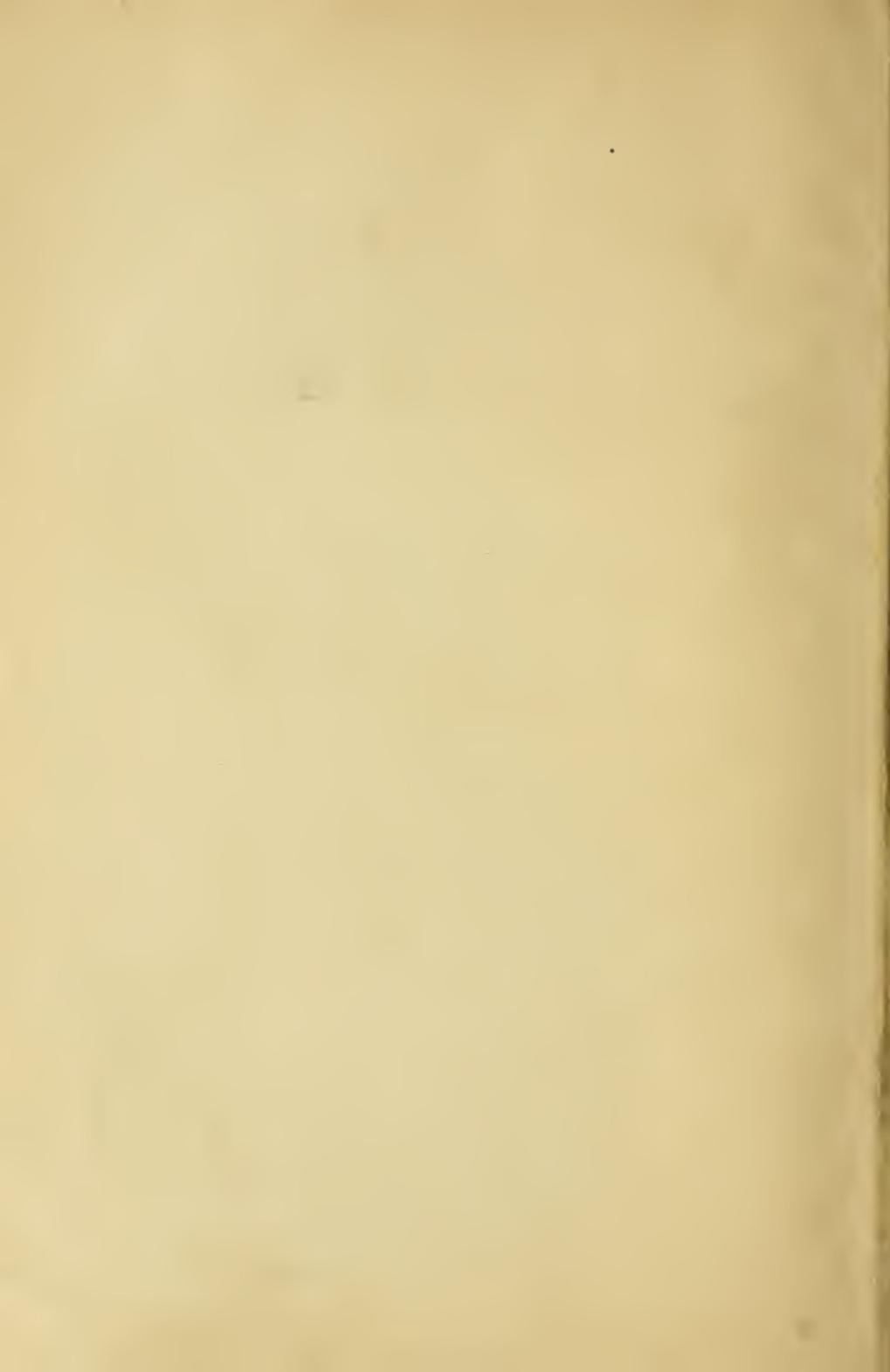
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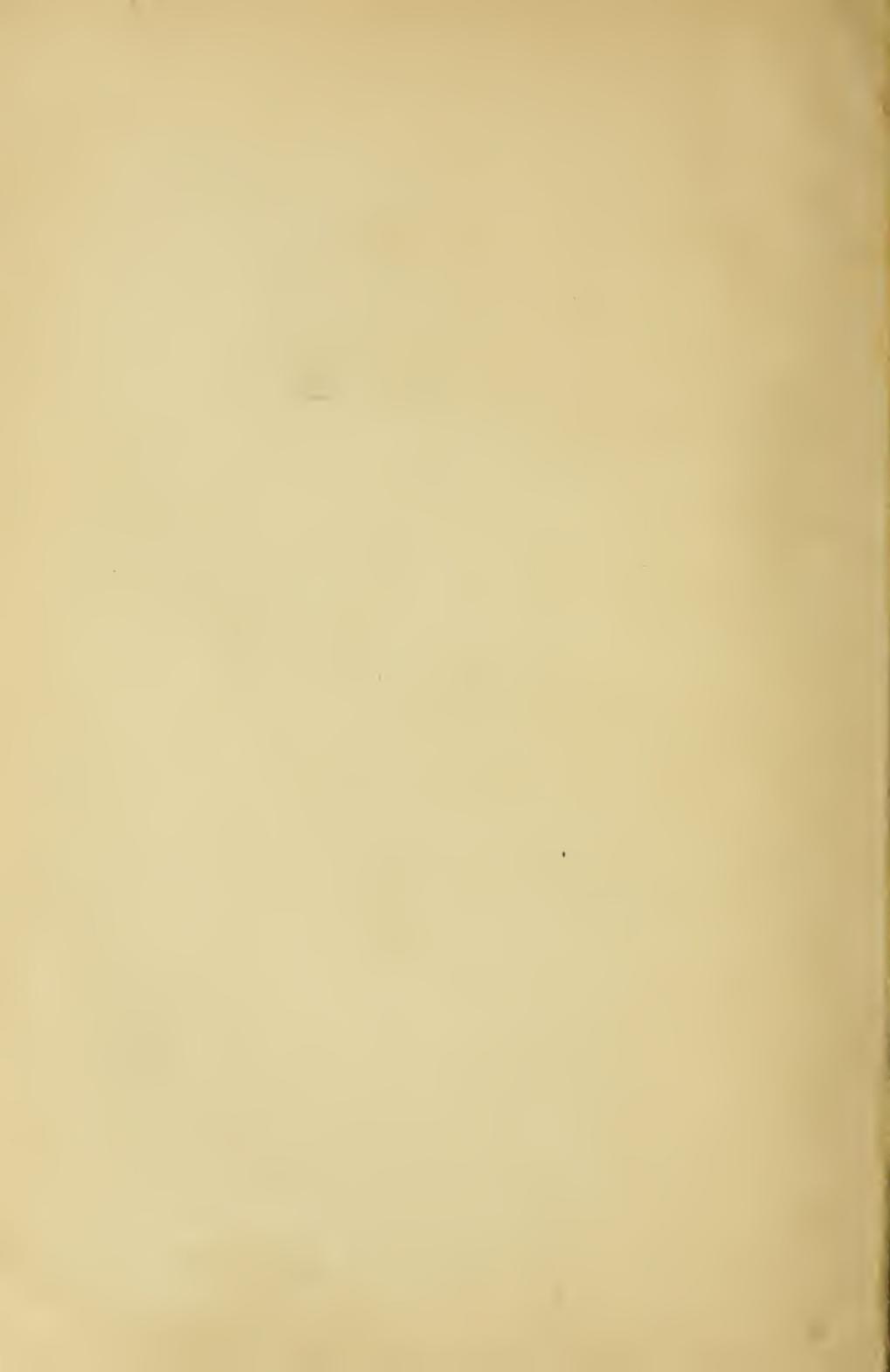
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CHRISTIE'S EDITION
OF
HODGSON'S
ERRORS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH.

A CLASS-BOOK FOR USE IN SCHOOLS,
BASED ON
HODGSON'S "ERRORS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH."

COMPILED AND EDITED
(BY PERMISSION OF THE LATE AUTHOR'S PUBLISHERS)
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PREFATORY NOTE.

A FEW words by way of explanation. In both the English and the American edition of Hodgson's "Errors in the Use of English," the errors are indicated and the corrections often suggested. In the present edition, the Canadian editor has remedied this obvious defect in a book intended for class-use; while, by appending to each sentence the number of the page in the English edition in which it occurs, he has enabled the teacher to avail himself of the explanations given in the latter.

He has also, he believes, increased the value of the book by rearranging the matter to suit the course in Canadian schools, and by adding exercises on those subjects in which the English edition has proved to be defective. The growing importance of "Practical English" and the fact that the original edition has been recommended by the Education Department of Ontario render it unnecessary for him to apologize for adding another to the excellent manuals on this subject already in use in the schools of the Dominion.

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ERRORS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH.

I.—NOUNS.

1. Wrong Number Forms. 2. Wrong Case Forms.

1. The chimnies were built of brick.
2. Our club beat them in one innings.
3. He explained all the minutias of the process.
4. Those men are my brother-in-laws.
5. Use three spoonsful of flour and two cupsful of milk.
6. He has three of the dominos as mementos of the occasion.
7. The shoes were bought at Mr. Smith and Jones.
8. Twelve months interest is due.
9. They all admired the ladys beauty.
10. We had several hours intercourse.
11. Misses and ladies shoes for sale.
12. The sun has long been set; the stars are out by two's and three's.
13. He has the surgeon and the physician's opinion.
14. He was averse to the nation involving itself in war.
15. These works are Cicero's, the most eloquent of men's.

II.—Number and Case.—(Continued.)

1. It contained sundry memorandas of monies paid.
2. The tree of life bears twelve manners of fruits.
3. Dot your *is*, cross your *ts*, and insert two *+s*.
4. Three days time was requisite to prepare matters.
5. A few moments conversation convinced me of my friends sincerity.

6. Never ask any bodies leave to be honest.
 7. He for elegant brevities sake, put a participle for a verb.
 8. There are various ways of dressing a calf's head.
 9. Sir William Joneses division of the day.
 10. He has not confined himself to English story, strikingly as its moving phantasmagoria come forth from his magic hand.
- 70.
11. Of the other luminary I have named, I have not so much to say, in consequence of such *litera scripta* of his as have escaped my confusion and destruction of MSS. being marked "private." 71.
 12. But what will fame be to an *ephemerae* who no longer exists. 71.
 13. A phenomena common to an immense number of diseases. 71.
 14. We have conceived a prejudice, possibly an unreasonable prejudice, but still strong, against a writer who talks of a *dicta*. 71.
 15. The writer is, we guess, an American—at least he talks of a fascinating *facetiae*. 71.

III.—Collectives.

Which of the following are preferable, and why?

1. The jury { find } the prisoner guilty.
2. The nobility { was } were aroused.
3. The public { is } are invited.
4. One half of the world { does } do } not know how the other half { live. } lives. }
5. The congregation { was } were dispersing in different directions.
6. Riches { is } are unequally divided.

7. Alms { was { given to the poor.
were }
8. The council { was { divided in opinion.
were }
9. The mob which congregated at the corner { was { soon
dispersed.
were }
10. The lowing herd { wind { slowly o'er the lea.
winds }
11. The committee { beg { leave to report as follows:
begs }
12. The people of the country { is { remarkable for their
are } duplicity.

IV.—Improperities in the use of Nouns.

1. CLERKENWELL.—Violent assaults by a jealous female upon a woman. 30.
2. Early in the following year, 1860, the Fitzgeralds bought a place in the country, where they resided a good deal for the future. 30.
3. Everything around [in the parlor of Mr. R. M. Milnes] betokened the habitation of an individual of exquisite taste and of a fine appreciation of the beautiful. 34.
4. Their defects as well as their qualities. 51.
5. The over-education of Greece has now reached its climax. 15.
6. The king of solitude is also the king of society. The reverse, however, is not so true. 18.
7. To us there is one absolute right—our own—and the converse is as absolute wrong. 18.
8. Waller, says Fenton, spent the greater part of a summer in correcting a poem of ten lines, which precious decade was inscribed in her Grace of York's copy of Tasso. 19.
9. His manners were, in truth, not always of the most amiable description. 20.
10. It also looks to the final elimination of the soul from the body. 26.

11. These two points have no more to do with the veracity of the Christian religion than chemistry. 60.

12. The small acceptation which Mr. Coleridge's prose works have found. 61.

13. Many persons who appear to have thought little in this world worthy of their acceptation. 61.

14. None [words] remain more vague in their acceptance. 61.

15. The bodies were so charred as to render identity impossible. 61.

V.—PRONOUNS.

1. Pleonasm. 2. Ambiguity in use of Antecedent. 3. In use of "which."

1. We now quitted the inn, and went to our lodgings, where my husband having placed me in safety, as he said, he went about the business of the legacy, with good assurance of success. 73.

2. The laird's death, though it no doubt delayed, yet it was not an event calculated to subtract, etc. 73.

3. These orders [,] being illegal, they are generally communicated verbally. 73.

4. Civil war can never, in fact, be other than a saddening spectacle ; and when we recollect that in the struggle here described, it was Englishmen, our forefathers, who fought and bled in it, and that England's green fields were the scene, we shall have many additional motives for regarding the picture with deep interest. 73.

5. She had to wait for an hour in Lady Cumnor's morning-room, . . . till suddenly, Lady Harriet coming in, she exclaimed "Why, Clare! you dear woman! are you here all alone?" 73.

6. These I removed from the last edition, and embodied them . . . in a small volume. 73.

7. Louis Philippe having adopted this tone of devoted friendship toward the English court, he must have found himself in a dilemma, when it was necessary to send to the Queen the news,

that, . . . in fact, he had broken the promise he had personally given her. 73.

8. Mr. A. presents his compliments to Mr. B. I have got a hat which is not his; if he have got a hat which is not yours, no doubt they are the missing one. 75.

9. In Spain freedom of thought, or, at least, the free expression of it, has been so closely fettered, that science in its strictest sense has made little progress in that unhappy country. 75.

10. No one as yet had exhibited the structure of the human kidneys, Vesalius having only examined them in dogs. 75.

11. His treatment of Edwin James, who had so shamefully abused the questionable privilege of his profession to question his integrity as an opposing witness, was not only forgiven, but even justified by his generous victim. 75.

12. Her own story was that she had a quarrel with the deceased, first about her wages, and secondly about the soup, and that she seized the deceased by the throat, and she fell, and when she got up she was looking for something to strike her with, and upon this she struck the deceased a blow on the throat, and she fell, and died almost instantaneously. 75.

13. The story itself shows that man may be worked up to as high a pitch of belief, and as great a degree of constancy and endurance, by stories related about miracles as by those of which they have ocular demonstration. 75.

14. It is probable that he [Mazzini] would have greatly increased his reputation by gracefully and promptly yielding to a request which would have elicited from all parties a well-merited admiration for his patriotism, and gained for him the lasting gratitude of the government of the dictator. 76.

15. Many a half-hour business men wasted with Mrs. Stern, trying to fish out the exact state of the chemist's concerns, which they thought afterward might have been spent with about as much profit on the top of the Monument. 76.

16. A true history of that experiment, in which so many lights of American literature lit their torches, is a pressing want, which it may be hoped that the author of that experiment will some day write. 76.

17. There are organizations so delicate that ruder minds can not understand or appreciate them, and to whom therefore there is little use in applying for sympathy and comfort. 76.

VI.—1. Ambiguity from Collocation. 2. Two or more Relatives with different Antecedents. 3. Confusion in use of “who,” “which,” and “that.”

1. He was forced to keep more measures with Augustus because of the love which the people and those officers and soldiers bore him, that had served under his father. 77.

2. He has to guard against possible fraud by ponderous machinery, the protection against which is most expensive. 77.

3. She published a separate volume of poems, and contributed many beautiful short pieces of poetry to “Chambers’ Journal” and other leading periodicals, which are marked by great vigor and originality. 77.

4. She was a good deal hurt, and her hand so severely injured that, unless she has the forefinger amputated, she will entirely lose the use of it. 77.

5. Geddes is now one of the bright points of the world which lies in darkness, to which my spirit will often turn for light. 78.

6. We are happy to see that this inimitable artist remains another week at the Boston Theatre, where he has delighted all who have escaped the pecuniary pressure which has reduced so many from affluence to a condition which requires strict economy, and prevents that enjoyment of amusements which is characteristic of our citizens. 78.

7. The Earl of Falmouth and Mr. Coventry were rivals who should have most interest in the duke, who loved the earl best, but thought the other the wiser man, who supported Pen (who disengaged all the courtiers), even against the earl, who contemned Pen. 78.

8. There were very few passengers, who escaped without serious injury. 80.

9. The club originally established by the English, and still distinguished by their name, is principally composed of the Rus-

sian aristocracy and the most influential people; and admission is difficult, in consequence of the vast number of candidates, that are elected by ballot on the occurrence of vacancies. 80.

10. If the principle recommended by the committee were consistently followed, there is no commodity whatever which we can raise at home which we should ever import from abroad. 81.

11. They were not private grievances, but public follies and public injuries, which moved him to these impatient outbreaks. 81.

12. It was Mr. Benson, who had preached and afterward published some able sermons on the controversy in the Temple Church, who gave the authors and favorers of the tracts the perfectly inoffensive name of Tractarians. 81.

13. These are circumstances, which as motives to conduct may properly have their weight, which yet do not come into the category of strict proof. 81.

14. There is probably no one of this generation who bestows any thought upon the problems of history and politics, who will not acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Carlyle. 81.

15. I am afraid that in my letter of this morning I stated that the colonel of the Schutzen Regiment was killed. If I did, it was a mistake. I am happy to hear it was his horse, and not himself who fell in the combat. 81.

16. The statue of Byron, by Thorwaldsen, in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the only work of art which commemorates him in the country which derives lustre from his European fame. 81.

17. It is not that sense of awe and gratitude which, as far as we can see, really fills the king, which blinds men to the dangers of success, but rather the absence of any such sense of awe and gratitude. 81.

VII.—Relative and Demonstrative with same Antecedent. 2. Faulty Collocation.

1. I bemoan Lord Carlisle, for whom, although I have never seen him, and he may never have heard of me, I have a sort of personal liking for him. 74.

2. And the reason seems to be given by some words of our Bible, which, though they may not be the exact rendering of the original in that place, yet in themselves they explain the connection of culture with conduct very well. 74.

3. Books that we can, at a glance, carry off all that is in them are worse than useless for discipline. 74.

4. There is no popular "Life of Bossuet" to be found in France. Cardinal de Bausset's is the only one, and that is bulky and dry. 75.

5. A statute inflicting death, may be, and ought to be, repealed, if it be in any degree expedient, without its being highly so. 76.

6. His servant being ill, he had consented to allow his brother, a timid youth from the country, to take his place for a short time, and for that short time he was a constant source of annoyance. 76.

7. My resolution is to spare no expense on education; it is a bad calculation, because it is the only advantage over which circumstances have no power. 76.

8. A Howard may look upon scenes with a stoical composure, nay, with a seeming hard-heartedness, which at first dissolved him in tears. 78.

9. There are of course objections to the purchase and working of railways and canals by the state with which we are sufficiently familiar in England. 78.

10. Very tenderly does Arethusa appeal to her son not to deprive her of his protection, companionship, and help, who had devoted her life to him by retiring into a monastery. 78.

11. He was arrested in bed, and attempted to commit suicide by firing a pistol at his head, which he had concealed among the bedclothes. 78.

12. Ainsworth, whose talents for description and the drawing of the horrible have led him to make his novels little more than pictorial phantasmagoria. 71.

13. Will you sweeten the lives of suffering men . . . by the thought of a being without intelligible attributes . . . whose

mercy is not as our mercy, nor his justice as our justice, nor his fatherhood as the fatherhood of men? 87.

14. Under this impression the old lady, at daybreak, dispatched a messenger to inform his father of the favorable change, who, in the interval, had passed a night in a state, not more calm and far less enviable than that of his distracted son. 77.

VIII.—1. “Who” and “which.” 2. Transition from a Relative Clause to one of Direct Affirmation. 3. Miscellaneous Errors.

1. The boat pushed off to the shore, but speedily returned with a dying man, which the Chinese had placed in the boat, who they affirmed had been mortally wounded from the blow which had been received from the piece of wood. 85.

2. At one of the great meetings of pitmen held in the spring of 1832, the Marquis of Londonderry attended on horseback to remonstrate with them; but he had a company of soldiers with him, which were hiding in the valley. This was known to the pitmen, and the pitman that held his horse's head as he spoke had a loaded pistol up his sleeve, in case the marquis should wave the soldiers to come up, to blow the marquis's brains out. Fortunately, the good feeling and kind heart of the late nobleman prevailed, and that emergency did not arise. 85.

3. Undoubtedly he was the most powerful speaker, the most active minister, the truest man which the kirk has had since Chalmers's death. 85.

4. I have read of a man who was very rich, but he was very miserly. 85.

5. In the afternoon, the old gentleman proposed a walk to Vauxhall, a place of which, he said, he had heard much, but had never seen it. 85.

6. I can feel very little ambition to follow you through your ordinary routine of pettifogging objections and barefaced assertions, the only difficulty of making which is to throw aside all regard to truth and decency, and the only difficulty in answering them is to overcome one's contempt for the writer. 85.

7. It seems to be supposed that there are closed documents in nature into which we are forbidden to look, private processes going on into which we have no right to intrude, truths existing which are not to be profaned by our scrutiny, and to attempt to make ourselves acquainted with these is unjustifiable audacity and presumption. 85.

8. The sort of man who compels respect, and whom, being one's self blameless, one might even love; but having committed any error, one's first impulse would be to fly from him to the very end of the earth. 85.

9. I should esteem a man a selfish coward, whom I might pity, but I don't think I could ever love him again, if in any way he did wrong for my sake. 86.

10. Never would the hand that might not object to pull down the clustering ivy from the oak, whose strength it wasted and impaired its beauty, touch profanely one leaf of the hallowed tree. 86.

11. It peoples caves, woods, rivers, mountains, with tutelary deities, to whom it not only gives a local habitation, but paints their forms and tunes their voices. 86.

12. His resurrection was the introduction of all mankind into a better state, a new relation to God, an everlasting covenant, whose condition is holiness, and its blessing, immortality. 86.

13. More favorable circumstances, which are thankfully acknowledged, and their continuance earnestly supplicated. 86.

14. Hill is one of the few surviving stipendiary magistrates of the island, of which he is a native, and has lived in it all his life. 86.

15. For as we advance along our thought, we come at each succeeding step to many diverging roads; to throw a light across the whole landscape bewilders the young traveler, to carry whom blindfold to the end leaves him unstrengthened for the next attempt. But true teaching is so to hold the lantern that he may at each turn choose the right road for himself. 88.

16. All these princes are tributary to the Chinese emperor, and every second year repair to Pekin, whither they carry, as

tribute, furs and gold-dust, which their subjects collect from the sands of their rivers. 88.

17. I am not among the new race of physiognomists who exhaust invention only to ally their own species to the animal creation, and would rather prove the skull of a man resembled an ass, than looking within find in the brain the glorious similitude of the Deity. 88.

18. Luckily the monks had recently given away a couple of dogs, which were returned to them, or the breed would have been lost. 88.

19. They were a race of men who, when they rose in their place, no man living could divine, from any known adherence to parties, to opinions, or to principles; from any order or system in their politics; or from any sequel or connection in their ideas, what part they were going to take in any debate. 88.

IX.—Wrong use of “myself,” etc. 2. Of “these” and “those.” 3. Of Possessive Case.

1. Mr. Studer and myself had already decided on taking one man apiece as a personal attendant. 90.

2. A short time ago a letter appeared in your paper from myself. 90.

3. I do not know that Mr. Hall and myself ever enjoyed anything more. 90.

4. The reader will be indebted for any interest he may find in these pages as much to my correspondents as myself. 90.

5. I saw that it was impossible that Sir Lionel Somers and myself should ever get on well together as man and wife. 90.

6. They who have talents want industry or virtue; they who have industry want talents. 91.

7. There is happiness for the man of science in his researches, for the artist in his perceptions and imitations of beauty, and for the poet in his creations. There is enjoyment rich and large for those who can merely appreciate what they can perform. 91.

8. Why should they practice arts of cunning who have nothing to apprehend? 91.

9. The bread and wine were supposed to be the viaticum of the departing spirit, until it was imagined there was in them a peculiar sacredness, which they might not partake of to whom other observances of Christianity were open. 91.

10. If such persons were indifferent to Cobbett's defection, they whose standard he joined hailed with enthusiasm his conversion. 91.

11. Nor was the actual efficiency of this immense army inferior to its imaginative terrors. 92.

12. The length any reader chooses to go in their study, is his own affair. 92.

13. Thus the club of St. James's, the cloister of Trinity College, had a writer to quote, whose sentiments were in favor of liberty, and whose language, agreeable to the ear of the gentleman and the scholar, did not, in defending the patriots of France, advise their imitation or patronize their excesses. 92.

14. The more accurately we search into the human mind, the stronger traces we everywhere find of his wisdom who made it. 93.

15. Dr. Wittman might have brought us back not anile conjecture, but sound evidence of events which must determine his character who must determine our fate. 93.

16. The sight of his blood whom they deemed invulnerable, shook the courage of the soldiers. 93.

X.—REVIEW.

1. Three month's notice are required before a pupil is allowed to leave.

2. Misses and children's shoes for sale.

3. These kind of peaches are not likely to spoil.

4. Tomatos are said to be healthy food.

5. We saw three deers in the woods.

6. He promised to meet me at Jones', the hatter's.

7. Ladies and gentlemens' hats cleaned and renovated.

8. I shall relate my conversations, of which I kept a memorandum.

9. A person must be stupid if they can't understand that.

10. *Sare* and *saving* are parsed in the same manner as *except* and *excepting* are.
11. An interrogative sentence is one which asks a question.
12. In the next place, I will examine several cases of nouns and pronouns which have not yet come under our notice.
13. His form had not yet lost all her original brightness.
14. Whatever a man conceives clearly, he may, if he will be at the trouble, put it into distinct propositions and express it clearly to others.
15. Thou hast protected us and shall we not honor you.
16. The court who gives currency to manners, ought to be exemplary.
17. Boston is a proper noun which distinguishes it from other cities.
18. I had no idea but what the story was true.
19. They supposed him to be innocent which he certainly was not.
20. It puzzles the reader by making him doubt whether the word ought to be taken in its proper or figurative sense.
21. Love gives to every power a double power above their functions and their offices.

XI.—ADJECTIVES.

1. “A,” “An,” and “The.” 2. Comparatives.
1. Of the two places I consider this the worst.
2. That is the more perfect way.
3. The town consists of three quarters, of which the western one is by far the larger.
4. Which is the farthest north, Toronto or Montreal?
5. California produces more gold than any country in the world.
6. Which is the more populous, New York, Boston, or Quebec?
7. The chief magistrate is styled a President.
8. He is not worthy the name of a gentleman.
9. One is an African, the other an European.

10. Such an one will succeed.
11. What kind of a pen is that?
12. A fox is the emblem of cunning.
13. I find it an useful book.
14. The creed of Zoroaster . . . supposes the co-existence of a benevolent and malevolent principle, which contend together without either being able decisively to prevail over his antagonist. 69.
15. The new and old opinions had their active partisans within the walls of the college. 70.
16. Something is said of the speculative doubts and difficulties through which he won his way to a more settled and happier frame of mind. 70.
17. No stronger and stranger a figure than his is described in the modern history of England. 70.

XII.—Miscellaneous Errors.

1. Land with them had acquired almost an European value.
2. He made them a satisfactory amends for their loss.
3. The perfect participle and imperfect tense ought not to be confounded.
4. It is proper that the vowels be a long and short one.
5. Directions for acquiring a just and happy elocution.
6. The meeting requested the secretary and treasurer to bring the subject before the authorities.
7. A pronoun is a part of speech put for a noun.
8. What sort of a charm do they possess?
9. Cromwell assumed the title of a protector.
10. He is a better writer than a reader.
11. Substantives which end in *ian*, are those that signify profession.
12. Great benefit may be derived from reading of history.
13. Our language is now certainly properer and more natural than it was formerly.
14. During the three or four first years of its existence.
15. I know of no periodical that is so valuable to the teacher as the “Annals of Education.”

16. There are no less than five words with any of which the sentence might have terminated.
17. Peaches were not plenty this year.
18. The farmer's life is the most happiest.
19. That is the most universal opinion.
20. His ways are much more freer than ours.
21. Nothing is so likely to interest children as novelty and change.
22. The Russian Empire is more extensive than any government in the world.
23. These sort of fellows are very numerous.
24. She is not more than four foot six inches high.
25. Errors in education should be less indulged than any.

XIII.—Errors in Comparison.

1. Your Englishman is just as serious in his sports as in any act of his life. 72.
2. However, the beauty of the temples far outweighed the scale of our griefs, for nothing that remains in any part of the world are so grand and so perfect. 72.
3. The climate of Pau is perhaps the most genial and the best suited to invalids of any other spot in France. 72.
4. Being without a guide, we took a wrong path, used only by the shepherds, and certainly the steepest I ever climbed before. 72.
5. The very class who, of all other citizens, were least to be trusted. 72.
6. Who they pronounce to be of all others the least fallible in their judgment. 72.
7. It was the most amiable, though the least dignified, of all the party squabbles by which it had been preceded. 72.
8. Notwithstanding all their abstract rights and powers, the Gy-ei are the most amiable, conciliatory, and submissive wives I have ever seen, even in the happiest households above-ground. 72. [N. B.—The Gy-ei lived under-ground.]
9. It was said to me by one well able to form an opinion, that he [Lord Lyndhurst], of all the other members of Sir

Robert Peel's government, was the only one who ventured to differ with that great minister on important questions. 72.

10. Mr. Stanley was the only one of his predecessors who slaughtered the natives of the region he passed through. 72.

11. In Florence, Mathews now stayed for some months, enjoying perhaps the happiest time he had ever yet spent. 72.

12. The letters published after C. Lamb's death and that of his sister, by Mr. Talfourd, make up a volume of more interest to me than any book of human composition. 71.

13. This work was, however, destined to cause Lady Morgan more trouble and annoyance than she met with in the whole of her literary life put together. 71.

14. Mazzini may be said to have done more for the unity of Italy than any living man. 71.

15. Probably Lord Halifax is better versed in the real history of the period . . . than any living man or ("Bear" Ellis excepted) than any man who ever lived. 71.

16. Cowper was as indisputably the most virtuous man, as Rousseau the greatest intellectual power. 73.

XIV.—VERBS.

1. Subjunctive for Indicative. 2. Awkward Constructions.

3. Concord in Tenses. 4. Present Tense.

1. Were he still disposed to go there, my purse shall be open to him. 94.

2. If John were satisfied, why should she be discontented? 95.

3. It ought to weigh heavily on a man's conscience, if he have been the cause of another's deviating from sincerity. 95.

4. Enough has been done, I trust, to satisfy them that if Keble was a scholar, a divine, a remarkably gifted poet, if he were exemplary as a friend, a brother, son and husband, so he was admirable in the discharge of his duties as a parish priest. 95.

5. If the cavern into which they entered were of artificial construction, considerable pains had been taken to make it look natural. 95.

6. Only let a few more ladies follow in the steps of Madame Luce, and Moors and Arabs be generally tempted into having their boys taught with the sons of Europeans, and the war about orthodoxy would gradually disappear. 95.

7. I shall have great pleasure in accepting your invitation. 95.

8. Were it otherwise, and we were compelled to attire ourselves according to the feelings of another. 96.

9. Could her husband have ill afforded to buy new clothes, and she had been compelled to darn, etc. 96.

10. I never was so long in company with a girl in my life—trying to entertain her—and succeed so ill. 96.

11. I have often thought that, when men are intent on cards, their countenances show far more of their real characters than when they engaged in conversation. 96.

12. If I were old enough to be married, I am old enough to manage my husband's house. 97.

13. It would doubtless have exhibited itself quietly enough if it were absolutely undiluted. 97.

14. The plan of government adopted looks as if it were especially devised to bring out into sharp relief all the antagonisms that were natural to the existing state of things. 97.

15. It was her firm belief that all unhappy marriages dated from the wife only ; and that to the coldness, the independence, and the want of the adoring faculty generally in women, were due the sole causes of matrimonial disagreement. 97.

16. As we remember to have heard an acute and learned judge profess his ignorance of what an articulator was, we may explain that it is a putter together of skeletons. 97.

XV.—1. Infinitives. 2. Ellipsis after an Auxiliary.

3. Participles.

1. I must not omit one name, which would alone have been sufficient to have shown that there is no necessary connection between scepticism and the philosophy of the human mind ; I mean Bishop Butler. 99.

2. I meant, when first I came, to have bought all Paris. 99.

3. He paid me many compliments upon my sermon against bad husbands, so that it is clear he intended to have made a very good one. 99.

4. I should have thought it a gross act of tyranny to have interfered either with his political or his religious opinions. 99.

5. It had been my intention to have collected the remnants of Keats's compositions. 99.

6. My notions of the morality of controversy are so strict, that had I in the course of my profession as an advocate at the bar, ever been guilty of one act of abusing that pledge of accuracy, I should have deserved to have been stripped of my gown. 99.

7. The Prince had determined, the moment he should have entered upon his office, to have changed the administration. 99.

8. Had instruction of this kind been needed formerly, it would have been impossible to have procured it; and had it been possible to have procured it, it would have been impossible to have connected it with the old, narrow, single-subject system. 99.

9. I should like very much to have seen him. 100.

10. There are many of the remaining portions of these aphorisms, on which we should like to have dwelt. 100.

11. It was, however, his [the Lord Advocate's] intention to have introduced an amending bill, but the state of the public business prevented him. 100.

12. Shelley, like Byron, knew early what it was to love; almost all the great poets have. 101.

13. It will be by grafting the feeble shoots of liberty upon the stock of Catholicism; an experiment which has hitherto, and must ever, prove abortive. 101.

14. That foreign taste, habits, arts, interests, and persuasions may have and did exercise a powerful influence is doubtless true. 101.

15. We are all apt to imagine that what is, always has, and always will be. 101.

16. Having thus asserted his prerogative, and put on his clothes with the help of a valet, the count, with my nephew and me, were introduced by his son; and received with his usual style of rustic civility. 103.

17. Sir Charles Wetherell addressed the House [of Lords] for three hours . . . ; when, being fatigued by his exertions, their lordships adjourned to the following day. 103.

18. Being exceedingly fond of birds, an aviary is always to be found in the grounds. 103.

XVI.—Errors in the use of “shall,” “will,” “can,” etc.

1. Can I get a drink?
2. I will not be able to convince you how superficial the reformation is.
3. I said to myself, I will be obliged to expose the folly.
4. The council decided that the mayor would accompany the delegates.
5. I hoped we would have a chance to express our views.
6. The boys asked if they could go to the circus.
7. I will probably be gone before you return.
8. He shall do as he wishes.
9. I will go and lay down.
10. Whom will we invite to our party?
11. You shall soon be twenty.
12. Shall you have an apple?
13. I fear I will bother you.
14. The next New-Year's-day, I shall be at school three years.
15. If you shall call at my house to-morrow, you shall have a letter of introduction to him.
16. You can esteem yourself fortunate to escape so easily.
17. If we look within the rough and awkward outside, we will be richly rewarded by its perusal.
18. I should be obliged to him, if he will gratify me in that particular.
19. We would be greatly mistaken if we suppose wealth and rank exempt from care and toil.

20. There is not a girl in town, but let her have her will, in going to a mask, and she shall dress like a shepherdess.

21. If I would declare them, and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered.

XVII.—Miscellaneous Errors.

1. As one of his [Sir William Hamilton's] most distinguished pupils, and in habits of personal intercourse with that eminent man, I am quite sure that you will have deeply participated in the sense of an irreparable loss. 106.

2. The person about whom gathered almost as much interest as about the prisoner himself, Lizzie's appearance in the witness-box caused a profound sensation. 107.

3. A stranger to local politics, her parties were largely frequented by fashion as well as learning of the city, and admission to them eagerly coveted even by the graver departments of science. 107.

4. There is a story of a father whom his son resolved to rob. Having left unguarded the key of his escritoire as if through forgetfulness, the thief rushed toward the gold. 103.

5. Speaking with a poor woman about the daughter of her neighbor, . . . she said, "I reckon." 103.

6. For being now without a father's protection, and under the sanctuary of his roof, St. John Aylott . . . was only careful. 104.

7. The admiral was called upon to say whether he recognized in the body present the corpse of the Emperor Maximilian. . . . Replying in the affirmative, the coffin was again closed. 104.

8. Considering it merely in that light, it is the most ancient and the most curious memorial of the early history of mankind. 104.

9. It became desirable on every account to settle as soon as possible the differences between the colony and the mother-country; and, having vainly attempted to do this in other ways, it was resolved at last to send some superior diplomatist. 104.

10. She could meet no one among the lanes and cornfields

who could either claim her, as had those odious relations of hers. 101.

11. Through God's great mercy and grace she never has, and let us humbly trust and believe she never will. 101.

12. But you will bear it as you have so many things. 101.

13. I am anxious for the time when he will talk as much nonsense to me as I have to him. 101.

14. But the problem is one which no research has hitherto solved, and probably never will. 101.

15. If it had not have happened that the way of the curious party lay in the direction, etc. 101.

16. Instead of turning out, as he would had to have done on any other working morning. 101.

17. I intended to have insisted on this sympathy at greater length. 99.

18. I would have liked to have asked. 99.

19. It would have been wrong to have refused his kindness. 99.

20. Friendships which we once hoped and believed would never have grown cold. 99.

XVIII.—Miscellaneous Errors.

1. If he is ready when thus called upon, well is it for him, and he takes an important step either in temporal or in spiritual things, as the case may be. If he be not thus ready, self-reproach is his lot, and often shame and contempt. 95.

2. If ever man's humor were useful to instruct as well as to delight, it is that of Michael Angelo Titmarsh. 95.

3. If our standard for man's and woman's education were on a level, if it was the natural thing for an intellectual woman to give as much time and energy to study as it is for an intellectual man. 95.

4. For neither did I feel the night breeze chill me, as we rushed through it, nor partook, in any sort, of the desire my companions testified to cover themselves from the rain. 96.

5. Did ever man put God to the proof on that promise, and found it broken? Never. 96.

6. If Haydon had been insincere in his desire for the public good, and under cover of such professions to be merely striving after his own personal and pecuniary advantage, there would be some ground to condemn him. 96.

7. We can conceive no argument more utterly baseless than that which assumes he would have accomplished all he has done, and a great deal more, if a different principle of action were substituted for that which, as yet, has always been the mainspring of his movements. 96.

8. Thus, haply both, now sailing side by side,
Might win the contest, and the palm divide,
Had not Cloanthus, o'er the rolling floods,
With hands uplifted, thus invoked the gods. 97.

9. Very amusing and useful companions Dharma would have found them, were it not for her longing after the woods and sea-breezes of Cliffdale. 97.

10. It is abundantly clear that had it not been for the strong and continuous protests of Nonconformists, South Britain at this day would be almost, if not altogether, a Popish country. 97.

11. Gilbert Holmes was one of those to whom strength and truth deliberately accepting sin were better than levity and falsehood simply drifting into danger. 97.

12. To have suggested a remedy too mild to be efficacious, or so violent that it would have been peremptorily rejected by the patient, would have been alike unavailing in the achievement of any desirable end. 100.

13. The first effect would have been to have destroyed the republic. 100.

14. How Ursula . . . must have delighted to have told the little fellow tales! 100.

15. We happened to have been present on the occasion, and found, etc. 100.

16. We should have thought that the Bishop [of Oxford] might have been contented to have pointed out that to nations, as to individuals, selfishness is its own worst punishment. 100.

17. When reasonable men are compelled to belong to a society whose members in authority proclaim as truths doctrines

which they can not accept in any sense as true—when they are compelled to acquiesce in what they believe to be gross superstitions—they will, and in patient, indifferent Spain they have, for a while, given a silent acquiescence. 101.

18. Failing, as others have, to reconcile poetry and metaphysics, he succeeds better in speculations inspired by the revelations of lens and laboratory. 102.

XIX.—Verbal Forms in "ing."

1. Being one of the principal churches in Sydney, it was not unnatural to look for some degree of intelligence in the preaching department. 104.

2. Having indignantly refused to relinquish her profligate associates, the curé of St. Sulpice declined administering the sacrament. 104.

3. John Gibson died on the 27th of January, 1866, and lies in the English cemetery at Rome. Having been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, a company of French soldiers, with muffled drums, formed part of the funeral procession, and fired a salute over the grave. 104.

4. Gliding along its passages, many a word was uttered. 104.

5. Conversing one day with Beecher on the subject of the war, he said, "Our triumph is producing a speedier effect upon you than upon ourselves. 104.

6. Looking back on the affair, after the lapse of years, the chief mistake seems to have been the simultaneity of the new ecclesiastical arrangement and the advent of the cardinal archbishop. 104.

7. Having just now spoken rather of the disciples than of the Master, this opportunity may be taken to say that, etc. 104.

8. Having perceived the weakness of his poems upon the Franco-German War, they now reappear to us under new titles, and largely pruned or otherwise remodeled. 104.

9. Looking back from this distance of time and across a change of political and social manners far greater than the dis-

tance of time might seem to explain, it appears difficult to understand the passionate emotions which the accession of the young Queen seems to have excited on all sides. 104.

10. Allowing for the exaggeration of friendship and poetry, this is not a bad description of what Lord John Russell's style became at its best. 104.

11. Entering the factory-gate, the evidence offered his visual organs might lead, etc. 105.

12. But official gentlemen then were even more official than they are now; and fancying that every man in office was a great man, every one out of it a small one, their especial contempt was reserved for a public writer. 105.

13. Having become prostrated with loss of blood, Commander Lechmere carried out my orders with readiness and attention, and I can not speak too highly of the conduct of this officer, for it was not till some time afterward it was discovered he was wounded so severely that he nearly fainted. 105.

14. This copy is now in my possession, having purchased it at the sale of his Grace's library, and I need not add that I esteem it as one of my greatest literary treasures. 105.

15. Looking back, the happiness of my young life is associated with her; looking forward, I have comfort and satisfaction in the hope of rejoining my dear grandmamma. 105.

16. Complaining of a prickling sensation in his head, Matthew entreated him to abandon the use of liquor. 105.

XX.—VERBAL NOUNS AND PARTICIPLES.

1. I assure you therefore seriously, and upon my honor, that the carrying this point seems essential to the success of this measure. 108.

2. In hot climates, the letting into a country a mass of stagnant water, etc. 108.

3. The ascertaining a principle in metaphysical science is sometimes the clearing up of a doctrine of revelation. 108.

4. Mr. Mill will see that the point of dubiety spoken of was one which suggests not the hanging of the culprit, but the sparing him. 108.

5. I had the misfortune to displease him by unveiling of the future, and revealing all the dangers. 108.

6. If motherhood does not include the companionship of the children, if it does not mean the training, by love, of their young minds, and the rendering their lives happy by judicious care, what can it mean? 108.

7. In approaching the practical problem, there are two parts that will need to be kept distinct—the first starting of the new system, and the keeping it going after it has been started. 108.

8. Returning home shortly before midnight on the 2d instant, he began by smashing the furniture. Remonstrating with him about this, he said he would "settle her," if she said any more. 106.

9. Having chosen Aristotle as the representative of ancient science, it is unnecessary for me to expound the doctrine of his various precursors. 106.

10. Sometimes meeting him at the printing-office of Mr. Clowes, he would tell me, etc. 106.

11. Not knowing the character of his host, these gratulations failed to strike the hearer as either strange or unnecessary. Implying, as Mr. Edfords did, that his niece's character afforded grounds for uneasiness, it was natural that he should felicitate himself on being rid of the charge. 106.

12. Thinking of them, Mina, my pen tarries as I write. 106.

13. Being the only child of a man well-to-do, nobody would have been surprised had Agnes Stanfield been sent to a boarding-school. 106.

14. It was supposed that the wagon-wheels, resting on a smooth surface, would diminish friction. 109.

15. Horace trembling for the life of Virgil, is an interesting moment in the history of poetry and friendship. 109.

16. Vico observes that the wife bringing a dowry is evidence of her freedom. 109.

17. Was the mere fact of Mr. Trelyon returning to Eglosilyan next day anything to be sad about? 109.

18. I suppose her knowledge of the emperor having left nothing to his son induced her to make such a will. 109.

19. The report of her death originated from her having been despaired of in September. 109.
20. All minds seem to be perfectly made up as to the certainty of Catholic Emancipation having come at last. 109.
21. What follows had better been wanting altogether.
22. The putting letters together so as to make words is called spelling.
23. I do not remember seeing Coleridge, when I was a child.
24. There are so many gratifications attend this public sort of obscurity.
25. I prefer dying rather than to save my life by a mortal sin.

XXI.—ADVERBS.

1. He acted so silly, that we were afraid.
2. The men walked on quickly but orderly.
3. He always acts agreeable to his promise.
4. The lake looks beautifully to-day.
5. She looked sad at him.
6. That horse trots pretty good.
7. He climbed an exceeding high mountain.
8. They could get them easier by heart.
9. I suppose Attwood borrowed the money, from this remarkable and ceremonious acknowledgment on his part: had I been sober I would just as soon have lent him the nose on my face; for, in my then circumstances, the note was of much more consequence to me. 110.
10. Campian looked back at the fair, innocent creature, whose long, dark curls, after the then country fashion, rolled down from beneath the hood below her waist. 110.
11. The seldom use of it. 110.
12. My lord duke's entertainments were both seldom and shabby. 110.
13. Boys or lads from all the schools competed, and their success or otherwise indicated whose teaching was most efficient. 110.
14. She always appears very amiably.

15. The carriage rides easily.
16. The dead are only happy.
17. No one ever acted nobler or more suitable to a great emergency.
18. He is never satisfied with expressing anything clearly and simple.
19. Such words as have the most liquids and vowels glide the softest.
20. Everybody was dressed as fine as himself.
21. A scale, which I took great pains, some years since, to make.
22. Their requests are seldom and reasonable.
23. And children are more busy in their play
Than those that wisely'st pass the time away.
24. Motion upward is commonly more agreeable than motion downward.
25. A verb in the infinitive mood absolute stands independently of the rest of the sentence.
26. What am I and from whence ?
27. Ellipsis is when one or more words are wanting to complete the sense.
28. A metonymy is when the cause is put for the effect or the effect for the cause.
29. Fusion is while some solid substance is converted into a fluid by heat.
30. Whether it can be proved or no, is not the thing.
31. I can not by no means allow him that.
32. There is no marked nor peculiar character in the style.
33. He has near finished the chapter.
34. It is scarce possible at best.

XXII.—PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE.

Miscellaneous Errors.

1. He was the most powerful speaker, the most active minister, the truest man, which the kirk has had since Chalmers' death. 85.

2. We are engaged in the inauguration of a new system which will raise almost universal controversy on that point, which will continue more or less until some sound basis of adjustment be arrived at. 79.

3. It is hard to discover proof that the claim to inspiration which is made for them, and which they would, perhaps, not claim for themselves, is one that can not be denied. 79.

4. It was an aggravation of the circumstance which more than any other contributed to the decline of the Craft Guilds, which gave rise to the Trade-unions. 82.

5. The crisis is one of the most singular which have ever occurred. 82.

6. Work joined with excitement and success does not kill; it is unsuccessful work and disappointment which break a man down. 82.

7. The painted buttercup is probably blue, and the bluebell yellow, but the tradition that there are such beautiful things in far-off lanes and meadows is all which the poor babes know of the pure delights which Nature meant for them. 83.

8. But it is not one motive alone, or the mere fanaticism of ignorant and honest peasants, which makes tales, like those of the miracles of Lourdes and La Salette, originate such monster pilgrimages as we have recently witnessed. 83.

9. It is not the strength of the hand which holds the torch, but the flame which crowns it, which causes the fuel to blaze. 83.

10. The female snake, that, after hatching, appears as if she had done all she could for her future progeny, and, therefore, she does not trouble herself any further about them. 87.

11. A Being, such as the course of nature points to, whose wisdom is possibly, his power certainly, limited, and whose goodness, though real, is not likely to have been the only motive which actuated him in the work of Creation. 87.

12. Afrasiyah, strong as an elephant, whose shadow extended for miles, whose heart was bounteous as the ocean, and his hands like the clouds when rain falls to gladden the earth. 87.

13. A Church whose creeds are determined, its chief officers

appointed, its discipline administered, and its revenues secured by the State. 87.

14. The testimony of a man whose peculiarly strong and manly mind, and his intense love of all that is Scottish, make it specially valuable. 87.

15. This was Incledon, whose wonderful tenor voice and clear articulation of the words were perhaps equal to those qualities in Braham, and he was a far better actor. 87.

16. Gordon Glenaen, whose own business not requiring much unremitting attention, often left his more immediate concerns. 89.

17. The two chapters which now remain are by far the most important of any.

18. An organ is the best of all other musical instruments.

19. Are there any adjectives which form the degrees of comparison peculiar to themselves?

20. I wish to cultivate a farther acquaintance with you.

21. Rude nations make little or no allusions to the productions of the arts.

XXIII.—Miscellaneous Errors.

1. Thus glorifying his name and mission, who was the Prince of Peace. 93.

2. It was during this visit of three years that Williams gave to the press those works in which he has clearly expounded the noble principle for which he suffered, and which is the most endurable memorial of his name. 78.

3. A reverent admission that it is God, and not General von Moltke, or the fidelity of the Hohenzollerns to their duty, who has struck France with palsy and broken to pieces the formidable power which sixty years ago set Europe at defiance. 81.

4. It is not every man whose heart is in the right place, and whose head strives to master a comprehensive profession, who is able to compose a good military treatise. 81.

5. And it is the very fact that there is so infinitesimal a religious public in Prussia which has no State-support, which makes the new State conditions of that support so truly formidable. 81.

6. I am sure there is not an individual connected with the "Daily News"—who knows its true interests—who will not look upon this day as the blackest in its calendar. 83.

7. I am certain that, from the sub-editors down to the smallest boy, there is not one in the office that has had direct communication with you who does not look upon your loss as a personal misfortune. 83.

8. There is nothing which is possible which he can not effect. 83.

9. There was not a department of its administration which did not require scrutiny and rectification. 83.

10. There has been a little civil war between the Ecclesiastical Commission, chiefly bishops, and the deans and chapters, whom the pious prelates have defrauded of some patronage and converted to their own benefit. 89.

11. Everything that Dr. Macleod writes is worth preserving, and we heartily welcome this collection of stories and sketches, though all of which, if we mistake not, have previously appeared in magazines. 89.

12. The Dowager's attorney was Mr. James Bowker, a person who, in the midst of all the aspersions that have been cast upon various parties—on Mr. Frederick Bowker among the rest—yet we do not know that there has ever been a word of blame cast on Mr. James Bowker. 89.

13. It is abundantly clear that had it not been for the strong and continuous protests of Nonconformists, South Britain at this day would be almost, if not altogether, a Popish country. 97.

14. Instead of turning out, as he would had to have done on any other working morning. 101.

XXIV.—CORRECT ANY IMPROPRIETIES IN THE FOLLOWING.

1. Some speeches . . . occasionally grated upon and aggravated him more than he could bear. 3.

2. She was editress of a monthly periodical, which, much to her credit, she intended should alone have contributions from

the pens of her own sex, making it an avenue alike for the development of female talent and an opening for employment and remuneration. 4.

3. We were left to the choice of three alternatives. 5.

4. One of these three suppositions is inevitable. . . . Which-ever alternative may most commend itself to our judgment, etc. 5.

5. We can not believe that these are the only alternatives. 5.

6. Sometimes she had lodgers, who were often there also. She had an alternation of them. There was the corn-merchant, the advocate, the clergyman. 5.

7. The impetuous pursuits and avocations of youth have formerly hindered me from observing those rotten parts of human nature, which now appear so offensively to my observation. 8.

8. All the time he could spare from the avocations of his employment he spent in educating his daughter. 8.

9. A very small fraction of its members ever enters the House of Peers; the remainder are kept away by more tempting avocations of pleasure or of business. 10.

10. He was short, small, meager, and appeared calculated for no other purpose than to augment the number of the Efeian's victims. 13.

11. It is not every painter who is calculated to show to so much advantage. 13.

12. Mr. Campbell's intention to write the lives of certain of the English poets—a task for which he is most admirably calculated. 13.

13. A capacious rent had been made in a part of his costume. 13.

14. If any man did make such a remark [as that evil would work its own cure], it was a climax of political apathy. 14.

15. When philosophic candor and intelligence are supposed to have hit their final climax in the doctrine that everything is both true and false at the same time. 14.

16. The glories of the age of Louis XIV were the climax of a set of ideas. 14.

17. He deserves some condign punishment, cried Mrs. Grant-ham, severely. 15.

18. The abolition of the income-tax . . . more than condones for the turmoil of a general election. 15.

19. You will be pleased, madam, to remember, the lad was sent with a verbal message to the doctor. 58.

20. When this was verbally conceded, the Chancellor required that they should have it in writing. 58.

21. These orders being illegal, they are generally communicated verbally; but as the responsible editor is not always to be found at the moment, they are at times left in writing. 59.

22. The wounded used to be stowed in it (the refreshment-room at Meaux) till the time came conveniently to evacuate them. 28.

23. With a reluctance not unnatural in a female. 29.

24. Females mixed with the crowd, and, forgetting the stations which nature had fitted them to adorn, dealt boldly and extensively in the bubbles that rose before them. 29.

XXV.—Improprieties.—(Continued.)

1. Nearly a decade of years. 19.

2. It is the same spirit that, a few decades of years later, drew from the ranks, etc. 19.

3. At a future meeting Sir David (Brewster) was served with an indictment. 31.

4. You see this spirited House of Commons knows how to demean itself when any solid act of baseness, such as the ten thousand pounds to the Duke of York, is in agitation. 20.

5. Does it, in your eyes, deteriorate from Milton's peculiar greatness that he could not have given us the conception of Falstaff? 21.

6. You must not consider that I am wishing to deteriorate in the slightest degree from the merits of the great and good man who carried out the treaty. 21.

7. While we have no positive assurance on this point, I con-

sider that his opinion should be wholly discounted, as not bearing on the actual case. 21.

8. I thought he demean'd me too much in some [service] he requir'd of me. 20.

9. There [in the Bible], indeed, is something for the mind to grapple with, either in logic, in learning, or in imagination. 22.

10. There have been three famous talkers in Great Britain, either of whom would illustrate what I say about dogmatists well enough for my purpose. 22.

11. Over and above the buoyancy of spirits natural to youth, which tempts every schoolboy to mischief, there was present among the inmates of this juvenile ward an amount of innate depravity, due to early training and general recklessness of life, which soon led them to the most violent excesses. 34.

12. Results which hardly any one could have clearly anticipated, and yet in which, when once eliminated, no thinker can hesitate to acquiesce. 25.

13. His mission was to eliminate religion of all such and kindred rubbish. 26.

14. No beds whatever, and for a whole week I never took off my clothes, but laid down in them, wrapped in my cloak. 37.

15. The cost of the volume was formerly five shillings, it is now published at the limited price of one shilling. 38.

16. A mutual silence took place for some time. 39.

17. The road going down the moor had been washed red, and the rapid and drumly stream had overflown its narrow banks. 41.

18. It needed no ghost from the grave, or rapping spirit from the invisible world, to predicate even then the success of the young D'Israeli in public life. 45.

19. When cholera is scourging the land, you may predicate as well as trace its progress. 45.

20. There is no organ of which the concomitant mental feeling may be predicted with greater confidence [than cautiousness]. 46.

XXVI.—PREPOSITIONS.**1. One Preposition for Another. 2. Change of Preposition.**

1. If I did not consider them in a different point of view. 111.
2. Looked at in this point of view, we can not refuse to regard them as organisms of some peculiar and amazing kind. 111.
3. To hunt her down as you would an outlaw, because forsooth she has dared to love a Catholic; and drag her home, to be forced . . . to renounce that Church into whose maternal bosom she has doubtless long since found rest and holiness! 111.
4. I really believe that, except to doctors and clergymen, and the very few intimate friends who have seen me frequently, even my state of extremity has been doubted. 111.
5. I think it must have been to some such primitive explanation of the whooping-cough that there has grown up in Austria the unique custom of treating that disease by administering the rod. 111.
6. To the Italian (even to one who carries a stiletto) the English practice of boxing is a sheer brutality; while to an Englishman (himself perhaps not a Joseph) the *cavaliere servente* is looked upon with reprobation tempered by scorn. 111.
7. From this coalition and not from the spirit of its own laws and institutions, he attributed the harsh and ungenerous treatment of our fallen enemy Napoleon Bonaparte. 111.
8. Darmstadt, in addition to its library and theatre, recommended itself to him from its freedom from noise, and from the woods in its vicinity. 111.
9. The crimes which he [Dr. Büchner] lays to the charge of Christianity may have been due rather to the absence of its true spirit in many of its so-called disciples than from any inherent intolerance in that spirit itself. 111.
10. They all agreed that inferior men, getting possession of this power, persistently applied it to their own narrow purposes, rather than in upholding the principles of an institution then falling into disrepute by reason of these vices. 112.

11. He was not averse from a moderate quantity of good, sound, fruity port. 112.

12. Politics, as he makes even Demosthenes admit, are the "sad refuge of restless minds, averse from business and from study." 112.

13. He was the only one who ventured to differ with that great minister on important questions. 113.

14. This brings to my mind another instance of the same nature, where our English poet, by not attending to the peculiar expression of his author, has given us a picture of a very different kind than what Homer intended. 114.

15. Man is not always to be condemned for not distinguishing between Christianity in itself, and in the declarations and faith of all around him. 115.

16. There is no real belief until one discerns the necessary harmony between every part of the divine whole. 115.

**XXVII.—1. Misuse of "between." 2. Faulty Omission.
3. Redundancy.**

1. Between the offenses of blasphemy, hypocrisy, and perjury, and partaking of the guilt of all three, lies that of apostasy. 114.

2. Praxiteles is said to have definitively given the character of sensuality to Venus, who had previously floated between several ideals of beauty. 114.

3. Through Lessing, Mendelssohn subsequently became acquainted with Nicolai, and soon a close union was formed between those three young men. 114.

4. The immense advantages of this system of communication between all who are working among the poor can not be overestimated. 114.

5. Between each plane-tree are planted box-trees, etc. 115.

6. The dearest interests of mankind imperiously demand that a certain etiquette of fashion should no longer impose its flimsy barriers between the free communication of intellect. 115.

7. Interposing an obstacle between the union. 115.

8. It was published in successive parts, long intervals between each period of publication. 115.

9. Where, between every stitch, she could look up and see what was going on in the street. 115.

10. Breaking a constitution by the very same errors, that so many have been broke before. 116.

11. Idleness, vice, and infidelity render us, where in doubt, more distressingly dejected, and take off the relish and enjoyment from what we might otherwise draw comfort and delight. 116.

12. Ignorant miners were terrorized into voting under penalty of excommunication from church privileges in this world and damnation in the next. 116.

13. Some time ago a royal warrant was issued providing for the withdrawal of medical officers in the army from regimental work, and their employment in general duty. 116.

14. They forgot to consult, and, as far as they are not vicious, conform to the tastes, feelings, habits, of those whose happiness they would promote, and think only of their own. 117.

15. Of all the eminent men of his time, he appears to have been the most sincere, and acted throughout in harmony with his own nature. 117.

XXVIII.—CONJUNCTIONS.

1. “Except,” “without,” “like,” used as Conjunctions.

2. Omitted and Unbalanced Conjunctions.

1. It has no literary pretensions, except the total absence of all pretension may pass for one in these days of abundant conceit. 118.

2. You know, my uncle declared he would not suffer me to return without my mamma desired it. 118.

3. Bidding the customers, like Queen Eleanor did Fair Rosamond. 118.

4. A timid, nervous child, like Martin was. 118.

5. And if each man would only add his mite, like the pil-

grim adds his stone to the heap in the desert, the temple would soon rise and show its fair proportions to the world. 118.

6. Directly the session of 1870 commenced, the Government was pressed to do something to preserve Epping Forest. 118.

7. Directly Louis XVI came to the throne, Maurepas made Vergennes Minister for Foreign Affairs. 118.

8. Directly on the accession of Louis XVI, Maurepas, not the king, called Turgot to the finances. 118.

9. But perhaps one is unduly biased by the charm of a complete escape from the thousand-and-one affectations, which have grown up since Fielding died, and we have all become so much wiser and more learned than all previous generations. 118.

10. I have not given them when, perhaps, they were most necessary; but only when I fancied they might be useful, or that I had something pertinent to quote or to say. 119.

11. We believe the freedom and happiness of a people are not the result of their political institutions, but that their political institutions are, in great degree, the result of their own temper and aspiration. 119.

12. The difficulty of collecting the leaves from the shrubs, which are described to grow in this district on sides of inaccessible precipices, is said to be excessive, and that the laborers engaged in the task are let down by means of iron chains. 119.

13. Dr. Foley declares lung-disease to be very rare in Algeria, both among Europeans and natives, and that the disease, if the patient be brought out here in an early stage, not only ceases to make progress, but shows a marked amelioration. 119.

14. I still seem to feel the Queen's broad arrow stamped upon me, and that the men whom in my vanity I imagined I wished to benefit in a red coat, I might now benefit with a better-founded hope of usefulness in the more somber garb of a minister of Christ. 119.

15. He experienced no small exultation then, when he saw this state of things reversed, and that the King of England was

once more a personage whose policy created hope and alarm. 119.

16. The French Celt, he maintained, would never become a colonist in Algeria, and that he did not thrive in Corsica. 119.

XXIX.—1. “That” redundant. 2. “That” as a substitute. 3. “Seldom or ever.” 4. “Than.”

1. It by no means follows that because it has been an invaluable discovery to make a portion of government depend upon a particular principle, that every portion of a government should be deduced from that principle. 120.

2. Until this be altered for the better, I do not see that we are likely to grow much wiser, or that, though political power may pass into different hands, that it will be exercised more purely or sensibly than it has been. 120.

3. I do not think that in writing a book intended to represent the Spanish lower classes as they are at the present time, that that book would seem complete without some notice being taken of the bull-fight. 120.

4. I tell him that if you were to hear him speak English—which he does in the prettiest manner—that you could not refrain from kissing him. 120.

5. Far distant be the day when the minuted and measured walk along the Trumpington or the Bicester Road takes the place of the manly exercise of the cricket-ground and the river, or that lectures multiply while sports decrease. 120.

6. If you had a niece engaged to be married, and that you thought, etc. 120.

7. If it were attempted, and that any troublesome point came on the tapis, etc. 121.

8. I had a sensation as though I had been walking through long, dark alleys in a subterranean coal-cellars, and that I now through an opening saw the light of day. 121.

9. When I recollect the way in which you saw me opposed to Perceval on the 21st of February, 1803, and that I compare his present situation with mine, etc. 121.

10. Nowadays, statesmen, divines . . . are seldom or ever

disposed to carry out their principles to their legitimate extent. 122.

11. Premature decay is seldom or ever local. 122.
12. You seldom or ever see a hale or hearty man or woman vending water-cresses. 122.
13. Your Christmas writers are seldom or ever of this sort. 122.
14. Such goods are made for export, and are seldom or ever used in this country; being far too common. 122.
15. A lady who gives them no more trouble than she can avoid. 122.
16. I had scarcely addressed him than he knew me. 122.

XXX.—1. “Than” after “scarcely.” 2. “Than” following no Comparative.

1. Scarcely had Bentley thus established his fame in this department of letters, than he as suddenly broke forth in a still higher. 123.
2. Scarcely had she gone, than Clodius and several of his gay companions broke in upon him. 123.
3. But, as it happened, scarcely had Phœbe's eyes rested again on the judge's countenance than all its ugly sternness vanished. 123.
4. I had scarcely passed a projecting crag, than there burst an explosion. 123.
5. I know no course of reading so likely on the one hand to allay the prejudices and animosities of two eager politicians, and, on the other, to rouse the careless and desponding to a generous concern and an animating hope for the public good, than the historical writings in question. 124.
6. There is perhaps as much likelihood of it getting about that Sir Pertinax has advanced a larger sum of money on a mortgage of Lord Lumbercourt's estates . . . than if the machinery of a public company were resorted to. 124.
7. It is said that nothing was so teasing to Lord Erskine than being constantly addressed by his second title of “Baron Clackmannan.” 124.

8. On the subject of friendship, no person ought to think with so much charity of others, or to speak with greater diffidence than myself. 124.

9. No study or pursuit is better adapted for such enjoyment, or so well fitted to afford pleasure not liable to be repented of than Natural History. 124.

10. "Her pretty lips with blackberries were all besmeared and dyed," when, having gathered as many and more than she could possibly carry, she set off home. 124.

11. The crowd had parted, and had made a circle elsewhere, and in the center of it stood a man quite as noble, and even more remarkable than either Sir Lionel, the Rector, or Martin. 124.

12. I preferred, however, to secure the regular accommodation of the village, whatever it might be, than to avail myself of the unnecessary hospitality of a benevolent stranger. 125.

13. Preferring to know the worst than to dream the best. 125.

14. Evidently she would have preferred for the present that they should come to her rather than that she should go back to them. 125.

15. We decidedly would prefer reading it ["Swiss Family Robinson"] at this moment than the rather characterless "Masterman Ready." 125.

XXXI.—1. "And which." 2. "Than." 3. "Seldom or ever."

1. The second [assertion] imputes the evil to a cause in itself inevitable, and which has only incidentally and partially operated in producing it. 126.

2. The meetings of the London societies . . . had peculiar attractions to a refined and cultivated mind such as Thompson possessed, and which was not narrowed by a too exclusive attention to one pursuit. 126.

3. Perhaps had it not existed, or been less powerful, I might have been seduced into other and not more profitable pursuits, and which might have been less pleasant in the retrospect. 126.

4. At least, this was said, and the intention attributed to him, and which he did not deny, having been promulgated before it was executed, shattered the remaining fidelity of his superior officers. 126.

5. Such are a few of the many paradoxes one could cite from his writings, and which are now before me. 127.

6. When I so greatly prefer hearing you than speaking myself. 125.

7. We prefer him, however, as he is interpreted to us by the engraver, than as he appears in the chromo-lithograph. 125.

8. Those who believe the immortality of the soul generally quit life with fully as much, if not more, reluctance, as those who have no such expectation. 125.

9. Women of forty, even fifty, are more cherished and as advantageously married as chits of sixteen. Another advantage, too, they possess—of generally marrying men as young or younger than themselves. 125.

10. He had scarcely done so, than a French lieutenant endeavored to thrust in below him. 123.

11. Scarcely was my sister gone, than I had the opportunity, etc. 123.

12. But scarce were they hidden away, I declare,
Than the giant came in with a curious air. 123.

13. Scarcely was breakfast over than a message was brought that Mr. Cassilis desired to see his niece privately. 123.

14. But as I can not bear to see you, for whom I would sacrifice my life, made uneasy, I know of no way to rid you of the importunity of your friends on my account than that of remitting my unacceptable addresses. 123.

15. In contrary instances, seldom or ever. 122.

16. A friendship among persons of different sexes rarely or ever takes place in this country. 122.

XXXII.—MISCELLANEOUS ERRORS IN THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. Truth, however, compels me to declare that myself and friend were ousted from the room, etc. 90.

2. It was the very same Robespierre that, while as yet diocesan judge at Arras, felt constrained to abdicate because, behold, one day comes a culprit whose crime merits hanging, and strict-minded, strait-laced Max's conscience will not permit the dooming of any son of Adam to die, who, shortly after, was fully prepared to wade through floods of slaughter toward the enthronization of his principles. 83.

3. But we know who it was who first called us to this work, and who it is who has brought our work to a point from which it will never recede. It was his Spirit which sounded the trumpet note, it is his people who have heard and are unceasingly answering the call. 83.

4. Fuller has left a valuable account of the proceedings of this synod, for sitting in which he was fined £200, but was never pressed to pay it. 88.

5. The late Lord Nugent had an intense desire to consult him astrologically, as to a friend of his he had foretold something which had proved singularly accurate. 88.

6. The circumstances of the times in which he lived called forth those qualities to which, however men may differ as to the purposes to which they were applied, all men will agree are worthy to be called heroic qualities. 89.

7. In noticing the death of the Duchess [of Orleans] last week we were mistaken in asserting that she changed her religion for Roman Catholicism on marrying the Duke of Orleans. She always remained a Lutheran. 94.

8. Even his policy as foreign minister, mistaken and irritating as it often was, had stamped upon it a salutary sense of the greatness, and a keen jealousy of the honor of England. 94.

9. At Lady Montagu's (as Madame de Bocage mistakenly calls her). 94.

10. But one thing is not to be forgotten, that no nation ever fell but by its own vices, and that if Venice were blotted out from the sovereignties of Europe, it was, after all, because Venice with her own hands had taken off the crown that in purer days sat upon her bright, bold brow, and had forgotten the covenant of her youth and the virtues which made her great. 95.

11. No introduction has, nor in all probability ever will, authorize that which common thinkers would call a liberty. 102.

12. Some part of this exemption and liability may, and no doubt is, due to mental or physical causes in the unhappy or fortunate individual. 102.

13. Amazed at the alteration in his manner, every sentence that he uttered increased her embarrassment. 105.

14. The mother of the boy was present, and, justly indignant at the bar . . . believing, as she did, in his entire innocence, the display of the watch caught her attention. 105.

15. His career was cut short in the youth of his popularity, having been killed in a duel by Aaron Burr. 105.

16. Those whom privileges not acquired by their merit, and which they feel to be disproportioned to it, inspire with additional humility, are always the few and the best few. 127.

17. It was as a sick-nurse that poor Mrs. Wylie first came in my way; I saw her again, laid up with a fever she had caught in her vocation, and which had proved fatal. 127.

18. It obtains the power to receive the thought of the intellectual agent at work on it; and which, when conveyed with a sufficient force of the vril power, it is as much compelled to obey as if it were displaced by a visible bodily force. 127.

19. There are, nevertheless, certain general conditions and principles common to all particular histories, and which are essential to enable us to explain and concatenate the facts of every particular history. 127.

20. Then these errors or delusions—as we call them—become so powerful that their authority over the reasoning faculty is absolute, and from which there is no appeal. 127.

XXXIII.—SYNTAX.

1. Agreement of Subject and Predicate. 2. Error of Proximity.

1. Their peculiar haunt, it is said, are the deep gorges of the mountain. 131.

2. The door of one cell is open; and within stands two cloaked figures. 131.
3. "Stop her," was Amyas's first words. 131.
4. To Marat, and Danton, and Robespierre are due the honor of having made it universal. 131.
5. The sympathies of the anti-slavery party of the world is invoked. 131.
6. In these expressions were shadowed out the whole of that course subsequently developed. 131.
7. Bustle of composition are to be found in many instances. 131.
8. Almost every house in the place has lodgings or are pensions or hotels. 131.
9. The opposition of interests which we have spoken of only refer to variations in the relative magnitude of those portions or shares into which wealth is distributed. 133.
10. Nothing but dreary dykes, muddy and straight, guarded by the ghosts of suicidal pollards, and by rows of dreary and desolate mills, occur to break the blank gray monotony of the landscape. 133.
11. The existence of these differences do not justify European nations, etc. 133.
12. A reverence for a particular form of government, or for the principles upon which a government is founded, are not the growth of a day, but of generations and ages. 133.
13. The frequent recurrence of dramatic performances at the Old Exchange, prior to the erection of the Marsden Street Theatre, make the tent appear a groundless conjecture. 133.
14. I thus obtained a character for natural powers of reasoning which I could not refute, and yet which I felt were undeserved. 133.
15. A sojourn of five years in the military hospitals, camps, and towns of Algeria, have originated and strengthened these opinions. 133.
16. The reappearance of whose well-remembered faces, after twenty years' separation, are associated in memory with that bright and inspiring scene. 133.

17. I have no feeling connected with my general recollection of them, but those to which the combination of good sense, wit, and genius naturally give rise. 134.

18. An attention to order, neatness, and propriety of dress, and manners too, are perfectly consistent with the engaging virtue of which I am treating. 134.

19. Therefore permission for me to visit him in his prison, and procure him such assistance as he might need, were readily granted. 134.

20. All the vast comprehensiveness of Velasquez, Rubens, and Titian are now to be set aside. 134.

21. The loss of Wilkie and Chantrey seem, with our present prospects, not likely to be soon supplied. 134.

XXXIV.—Syntax.—(Continued.)

1. Subject obscured by Intervening Clauses. 2. Omitted Subject.

1. Cowper's tears are always wrung from him by intense anguish of soul, and never, as is occasionally the case with Rousseau, suggests that the weeper is proud of his excessive tenderness. 131.

2. The poetical associations with which the first coming of spring are invariably connected are not in this climate without their interruptions. 132.

3. Rattlesnakes start from the cavities of the rocks, and the scream of eagles soaring among the whirlwinds of eddying vapors which obscure the gulf of the cataract, at intervals announce that the raging waters have hurled some bewildered animal over the precipice. 132.

4. One holds a greater stock of instruments, and the debtor side of his account is proportionably greater, the others hold a less stock, and the credit side of their bank accounts are proportionably greater. 132.

5. The danger of seditions and insurrections have been talked of, as if the most ignorant nations were not the most easily misled, and the most prone to tumults. 132.

6. The privilege by which the mind like the lamps of a mail-coach, moving rapidly through the midnight woods, illuminate, for one instant, the foliage or sleeping umbrage of the thickets; and in the next instant, have quitted them, to carry their radiance forward upon endless successions of objects. 132.

7. The tone of mystery, disguise, and rapid changes of scene give an element of romance to Lady Morgan's novels which remove them from real life or the light of common day. 134.

8. A difference in color, capacity, and race constitute no reason, etc. 135.

9. The notion that a crisis in the Roman question had arrived, and that the French garrison would be promptly withdrawn from the Roman capital of Italy, were the foolish dreams of an impulsive people. 135.

10. A moral and honorable mode of action and thought are enforced as a duty. 135.

11. The sight of the manner in which the meals were served and taken were enough to turn our stomach. 135.

12. Poor livings in the diocese of Oxford are a great scandal; but Mr. Disraeli prescribing the polity and dictating the doctrines of the Church of England are a greater. 135.

13. Ornate and grotesque music have common faults. 137.

14. Vocal and instrumental music now invariably form a considerable portion of the programme. 137.

15. The temporal and spiritual ruler ever thus appear in the theocracy. 137.

16. Certainly in the best counties, such as Lincolnshire, a rise in rents and wages has been found to go together. 139.

17. We have already given our reasons for thinking that pre-eminence in "reception" and "distribution" are incompatible. 139.

18. The result of his investigations appears to be that the position of idealist and materialist is alike untenable. 139.

19. In the dark and melancholy winter of 1808, when the measure of French power and European suffering were alike full. 139.

XXXV.—Syntax.—(Continued.)**Concord of Subject and Predicate.**

1. There was scarcely one question in which the moral, the intellectual, social, or even physical well-being of his fellow-men were concerned to the advancement of which he has not endeavored to contribute. 136.
2. The moody and savage state of mind of the sullen and ambitious man are admirably drawn. 136.
3. Both his and their safety were at this time endangered by being in Judea. 136.
4. They calculated, as temporal and spiritual ambition do always calculate, on the faculty of controlling or cajoling the mass of mankind. 136.
5. Just as, to the apprehension even of Professor Müller, who holds language to be absolutely identical with thought and reason, linguistic science and mental science are not one and the same thing. 137.
6. Hardly any teacher has trained so great a number of illustrious scholars, and his direct influence and his indirect influence have both been immense. 137.
7. The allusive or figurative, and the literal expression are equally appropriate and intelligible. 137.
8. But most of all do the false and the true elevation of sentiment part company in the mode of regarding social institutions. 137.
9. The material and mental world have their points of union, blending them together. 137.
10. In him [Rossini] the commercial and literary spirit fought out that warfare which has too often been carried on between them. 137.
11. The courage of the soldier and the citizen are essentially different. The one is momentary and involuntary, the other permanent and voluntary. 139.
12. The obstinate maintenance, in the interest of a class, of an alien church and an alien land-law in Ireland are faults, not misfortunes, now. 139.

13. The divergence between master and disciple, and naturally therefore between the disciples themselves, becomes visible in the next generation at least. 139.

14. Obedience to God and to the king had been firmly associated with each other, and so they remained. 139.

15. The web of the natural and the supernatural are so woven together in the soul that they can not be untied. 139.

16. The same line of proof would show that the stature of a man and boy were identical. 139.

17. Some of this tea was presented to us, and the delicious flavor and aroma of the same is deeply engraved or engrafted on the tablets of our mental organization, and the heart of our memory. 139.

18. Perhaps the greatness of mind and beauty of soul with which courage loves to associate, like generosity, is a gift of nature. 139.

XXXVI.—Syntax.—(Continued.)

1. Subjects connected by “and.” 2. Infinitive as Subject. 3. “With” instead of “and.”

1. Unconscious pioneers of all the wealth, and commerce, and beauty, and science, which has in later centuries made that lovely isle the richest gem of all the tropic seas. 140.

2. Exactly opposite each other stands a church and a gin-palace. 140.

3. The knowledge gathered up during a long course of years by the different religious bodies, and that acquired by the recent investigations of their experienced agents, visiting independently of each other, is concentrated into one focus, so as to throw light on each case. 140.

4. Next to the fire, on the right-hand side as you looked at it, was the writing-table, and the shaded lamp of M. D'Isigny himself. 140.

5. To be active in the affairs of one's native corporation, and in settling controversies among one's friends there, are employments of the most laudable kind. 140.

6. To aim at public and private good are so far from being inconsistent, that they mutually promote each other. 140.
7. Who are the Ministers of the Crown are the accidents of history. 140.
8. Poor Mrs. B.'s crippled baby, with all his many other failures, were at once forgotten by his patients. 141.
9. The electric light, with powerful reflectors, are the means to be employed. 141.
10. With selfish people, the frequency of imposture, together with the inefficacy of all present arrangements, serve as an excuse for not giving at all. 141.
11. My sympathy with him in this ill-usage, along with my admiration of his fortitude and generosity, were the beginning of the great affection that I afterwards had for him. 141.
12. With strict missionaries eating horseflesh was classed with idol-worship and exposure of infants as three things which a heathen man must renounce when he became a Christian. 142.
13. In the court of his successor, language, like manners and public principle, reached their lowest point of declension. 142.
14. There exists, sometimes only in germ and potentially, sometimes more or less developed, the same tendencies and passions which have made our fellow-citizens of other classes what they are. 142.
15. There is such malice, treachery, and dissimulation, even among professed friends and intimate companions, as can not fail to strike a virtuous mind with horror. 142.
16. Although the market traffic had not yet commenced, there was considerable noise and confusion. 142.
17. Why is the scraping of fiddles, the twanging of harps, and the dulcet notes of concertinas allowed? 142.

XXXVII.—Syntax.—(Continued.)

- 1. Agreement of Relative and Antecedent. 2. Relative wrongly put in the Objective. 3. One Predicate with two or more Subjects.**

1. The excommunication of the Stock Exchange is far more terrible than the interdict of the Pope or the ban of the Empire ever were. 143.

2. When Mr. Williams, or Miss Hosmer, or any other friend were unable to accompany him from Rome to England, a courier had him in charge. 143.

3. One of the most awful miracles, according to its own pretensions, that has ever been recorded as exhibited on the face of the earth. 145.

4. Those who care to study the details of one of the most repulsive narratives which has ever come under our notice may learn them from Mr. Dixon. 145.

5. A letter—one of the most shameful that has ever come from a person of Mr. Disraeli's official eminence. 145.

6. We do not mention this point from any desire to cavil at the results of one of the most interesting experiments which has recently been carried out. 145.

7. Nina was annoyed by the presence of Mr. Jekyl, whom her brother insisted should remain to dinner. 147.

8. Mr. and Mrs. Oswell, whom I thought were most delightful people.

9. A quiet and steady boy, whom I firmly believe never sinned in word, thought, or action. 147.

10. Friday, whom he thinks would be better than a dog, and almost as good as a pony. 147.

11. Why should I be told to serve Him if I do not know whom it is I serve? 149.

12. I offer a prize of six pairs of gloves to whomsoever will tell me what idea in this second part is mine. 149.

13. You can keep this letter, and show it to whoever you like. 149.

14. Great was the generalship and various the contrivances.
150.

15. At which last Amyas shook his head, and said that friars
were liars, and seeing believing. 150.

16. His brow was wrinkled, his lip compressed, his eyes full
of a terrible strong calm. 150.

17. His kindness of heart was very great, his simplicity of
character extreme, and his scientific acquirements considerable
enough to entitle him to much reputation in the European re-
public of learned men. 150.

XXXVIII. — Syntax. — (Continued.)

Miscellaneous Errors in Concord.

1. There is little illustration, and no side-lights of sugges-
tion. 142.

2. On the table there was neatly and handily arranged two
long pipes. 142.

3. In what particular, pray, does the Old Kalabar heathen
orgies resemble Widdles's? 142.

4. There seems to be either fewer highly educated women
in the United States than in England, or they have less influ-
ence. 142.

5. Neither the thought nor the accomplishment were of the
world. 143.

6. Indeed, neither he nor the great Mr. Addison was in-
tended by nature to be kings of men. 143.

7. Surely none of our readers are so unfortunate as not to
know some man or woman who carry this atmosphere of peace
and good-will about with them. 143.

8. No action or institution can be salutary and stable which
are not based on reason and the will of God. 143.

9. And as he intends to push this with all his interest, nei-
ther he nor I have any doubt of his success. 144.

10. We may be sure that there exist no surer means of
counteracting bigotry than that of unconditional and friendly
intercourse between the French and Arabs. 144.

11. Snelling is one of the most esteemed numismatical writers that has appeared in this country. 145.

12. I confess that I am one of those who am unable to refuse my assent to the conclusions of those philosophers who assert that nothing exists but as it is perceived. 145.

13. One of those fanciful, exotic combinations that gives the same impression of brilliancy and richness that one receives from tropical insects and flowers. 145.

14. One of the first things that opens your eyes to the state of domestic service is the time you have frequently to wait at the door before the bell is answered. 145.

15. And we now come to one of the causes of shipwreck which has never been duly considered. 145.

16. This is one of the very best treatises on money and coins that has ever been published. 145.

XXXIX.—Syntax.—(Continued.)

Miscellaneous Errors in Concord.

1. But neither during this transient gleam of returning favor, nor after it, did M. de Talleyrand's opinion against the chances which Napoleon was unnecessarily (as he thought) running, ever vary; neither were they disguised. 146.

2. Now, it is quite true that a person of beautiful mind, dwelling on whatever appears to them most desirable . . . will not only pass their time pleasantly, etc. 147.

3. By those whom we had been accustomed to regard as her ablest defenders, and who we thought would have sacrificed everything that was most dear, etc. 147.

4. Milton, in his "Iconoclastes," insolently wrote: "I shall not instance an abstruse author, wherein the king might be less conversant, but one whom we well know was the closest companion of these his solitudes, William Shakespeare." 147.

5. The younger Harper, whom they agree was rather nice-looking. 147.

6. The very two individuals whom he thought were far away. 147.

7. Let us neither call it progress nor retrogression, but a reality, palpably developing itself before our eyes, and certainly not capable of being interrupted by whomsoever may desire to interrupt it. 149.

8. Pray remain single, and marry nobody (let him be whom he may). 149.

9. The sign of the Good Samaritan is written on the face of whomsoever opens to the stranger. 149.

10. One evening of each week was set apart by Mr. Power for the reception of whomsoever chose to visit him. 149.

11. His [Peter the Hermit's] diet was abstemious, his prayers long and fervent, and the alms which he received with one hand he distributed with the other. 149.

12. They are easily avoided, and their existence forgotten, etc. 149.

13. The Bishop of Exeter is credited with a *bon mot*. A young lady visiting Bishopstowe made the remark that Torquay was very like Switzerland. "Very," replied his lordship, "except that there is no sea in Switzerland and no mountains in Torquay." 149.

14. It has been found in the forty years that have passed since "useful knowledge" was broached and mechanics' institutes founded, that, etc. 151.

15. Why is the number of persons injured not reported, and the injuries which they received not stated? 151.

16. But this error was corrected, and its consequences repudiated, by the British Minister, who emphatically asserted the principle of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese territory. 151.

XL.—Syntax.—(Continued.)

"**Each,**" "**every,**" "**either,**" "**neither.**"

1. Each of these circumstances being impressed upon the composer's mind, tend to improve and perfect his performance. 152.

2. Every one of the persons who have pews in his church have concurred in the same sentiment. 152.

3. That night every man of the boat's crew, save Amyas, were down with raging fever. 152.

4. He is not tied down to relate every minute passage or circumstance, if they be not absolutely necessary to the main story, etc. 153.

5. The text, thus corrected, means that every little insignificant river by heavy rains falling into them, had become so proud, they broke down the banks which originally confined them. 153.

6. Where everybody can ride as soon as they are born. 154.

7. And each of them was busy in arranging their particular concerns, and endeavoring, by placing around them their books and other possessions, to form themselves a home. 154.

8. He was ready to meet with kindly friendship any one whom the arm of injustice had driven from their native land, and who preserved pure their faith and honor, etc. 154.

9. Mind says one, soul says another, brain or matter says a third, but none of these are right. 154.

10. One could not help coveting the privileges they enjoyed for their sisters, etc. 155.

11. When one suddenly wakes up deaf, one forgets for a time that one has already been blind. 155.

12. While either of these are hungry,

Nor poppy nor Mandragora,

Nor all the drowsy syrups of the East

Will ever medicine them to slumber. 155.

13. Homer, you know, has employed many verses in the description of the arms of Achilles, as Virgil also has in those of Æneas; yet neither of them are prolix, because they each keep within the limits of their original design. 155.

14. And I spoke it in the tone of one who is ashamed of their own absurdity. 155.

15. Neither of these boys were so remarkable for their talent as for thoroughness of their work. 156.

16. In this composition neither of the arms cross the body. 156.

17. I shall be almost pleased if either Mansel or T. S. Baynes are able, on any particular points, to weaken the force of it. 156.

XLI.—Syntax.—(Continued.)

1. Still was her inward structure unchanged, her essential duties were unvaried, her course pursued with equal success. 150.

2. The civil government was then very submissive, and heretics almost unknown. 150.

3. At present all contributions of facts are to be welcomed, all hasty theorizing discouraged. 150.

4. The old man took for granted that everybody near him were of necessity stanch Catholics. 152.

5. Every plan for alleviating the sorrows of the poor, the sick, the blind, the orphan, were secure of Mr. Fletcher's sympathy and aid. 152.

6. Each of the girls went up into their separate rooms to rest and calm themselves, etc. 153.

7. My object in this letter is to express a hope that the members of this University may, each as far as lies in his power, exert their influence to obtain its removal from such a position. 153.

8. It is true that when perspective was first discovered, everybody amused themselves with it. 154.

9. He hoped every one had enjoyed themselves very much. 154.

10. One fine afternoon everybody was on deck, amusing themselves as they could. 154.

11. It is true that not one of the bright particular stars of Polish history were of that line or age. 155.

12. Mr. Tennyson has his faults, and faults which any one professing to give a critical estimate of his works are bound to point out, on pain of being pronounced disqualified for the office which he assumes. 155.

13. It would distend the gorge of Job himself to see one of these regularly late men join a company which they had purposely kept waiting, in order that attention might be attracted

to them before, and more particularly at, the moment when they were pleased to arrive. 155.

14. Nepos answered him; Celsus replied; and neither of them were sparing of reflections on each other. 155.

15. I mean to give you a large dose of my conversation, and, lest it becomes too exciting, to season it with a little reading, out of something that neither of you take the smallest interest in, and will be able to go to sleep over properly. 155.

16. In fact she did not want Pamela as she had wanted her. And the consequence was that they had been much longer apart than either of them, occupied with their own concerns, had been aware. 155.

XLII.—Syntax.—(Continued.)

1. Nominative for Objective. 2. Words in Apposition.

1. He, who had always inspired in her a respect which almost overcame her affection, she now saw the object of open pleasantry. 158.

2. I experienced little difficulty in distinguishing from among the pedestrians who thronged the pavement they who had business with St. Bartholomew. 158.

3. No; men very like him at each of the places mentioned, but not he. 158.

4. No more Spaniard-hunting for me now, my masters. God will send no such fools as I upon His errands. 158.

5. "Nonsense!" said Amyas, "we could kill every soul of them in half an hour, and they know that as well as me." 158.

6. She is not even as big as me. 158.

7. In this state Frank Churchill had found her, she trembling, they loud and insolent. 158.

8. He hath given away above half his fortune to the Lord knows who. 159.

9. Now he had lost her, he wanted her back; and perhaps every one present, except he, guessed why. 159.

10. His imitators for the most part serve but to denote the

painful difference there is between the founder of a style and he who attempts to copy it. 159.

11. It is in this particular that the great difference lies between the laborer who moves to Yorkshire and he who moves to Canada. 159.

12. Nor do I, either in or out of Cambridge, know any one with whom I can converse more pleasantly, or would prefer as my companion. 161.

13. She carried her little wail to old Lady Somers, and pointed out to her how terribly it would undermine her husband's influence to have a Papist, and he a Frenchman, in the house. 159.

14. Mr. Brownlow had presumed to scold her, to blame her for what she had been doing, she whom nobody ever blamed, etc. 159.

15. To send me away, and for a whole year, too—I, who had never crept from under the parental wing—was a startling idea. 159.

16. Let you and I look at these, for they say that there are none such in the world. 158.

17. Stay; I will not kill ye; let me not call ye cowards, etc. 158.

18. It was her [i. e., Nature] who, by producing in divers places springs of hot, and even of boiling water, taught men, in all probability, to give different degrees of heat to their baths. 161.

19. If there is any one embarrassed it will not be me, and it will not be she. 161.

XLIII.—Syntax.—(Continued.)

1. Words in Apposition. 2. Wrong case after "than."

1. I always delight in overthrowing those kind of schemes, and cheating a person of their premeditated contempt. 156.

2. You have been so used to these sort of impertinences, etc. 156.

3. Would it not be better to keep some memorandum of these sort of engagements? 156.

4. The mother-lady was constantly picturing to her own imagination the gradual ruin of her own and darling son—he who had been the pride of her maternal heart, the joy of her widowhood, and the glory of her expectations. 159.

5. He went to the offices of Mr. Donkin, the oldest and most respected attorney in Monkshaven—he who had been employed to draw up the law papers, etc. 159.

6. God forbid that John Hawkins's wife should refuse her last penny to a distressed mariner, and he a gentleman born. 159.

7. I don't forget the danger and the woe of one weak woman, and she the daughter of a man who once stood in this room. 159.

8. It is characteristic of them to appear but to one person, and he the most interested, the most likely to be deluded, etc. 159.

9. And the major-domo, without the wildest idea of what Father Martin spoke about, said promptly, with the well-trained dexterity of an old servant, and he a Frenchman: "Such a course would be wrong in two ways." 159.

10. He must be a wiser man than me who can tell what advantage or satisfaction he derives from having brought such a nest of hornets about his ears. 160.

11. The smooth manner of the spy, curiously in dissonance with his ostentatiously rough dress, and probably with his usual demeanor, received such a check from the inscrutability of Carton—who was a mystery to wiser and honester men than he—that it faltered here, and failed him. 160.

12. I'll tell you what, brother Frank, you are a great deal wiser than me, I know; but I can't abide to see you turn up your nose as it were at God's good earth. 160.

13. Think not of me, good folks, nor talk of me; but come behind me decently, as Christian men, and follow to the grave the body of a better man than I. 160.

14. Byron (as in the case of Charles Skinner Matthews, of whom he used to talk so much, and regretted so deeply), not being a great reader himself, liked the company of those who were, etc. 161.

15. In the abyss of the past eternity we see the Creator for ever designing, and for ever accomplishing, the supremest end at which infinite justice and goodness could aim, and absolute wisdom and power bring to pass. 161.

16. The upper part of the house, of which I know nothing, and have never seen. 161.

17. Originality in politics, as in every field of art, consists in the use and application of the ideas which we get or are given to us. 162.

XLIV.—COLLOCATION.

Misplaced Clauses and Phrases.

1. It is a persuasion at which we all smile in one another, and justify in ourselves. 162.

2. The noise the princess made was, however, heard by the person beneath who stopped, and they concluded had heard the casement open. 162.

3. The French papers say of a recent duel: “One of the combatants was unhurt, and the other sustained a wound in the arm of no importance.” 162.

4. A piano for sale by a lady about to cross the Channel in an oak case with carved legs. 162.

5. He blew out his brains after bidding his wife good-by with a gun. 162.

6. The Moor seizing a bolster, full of rage and jealousy, smothers her. 162.

7. The workmen are beginning to arrest men who express Fenian sentiments for themselves. 163.

8. Lord Carnarvon objected to the magnitude of the pension assigned to the retired bishops not without reason. 163.

9. A clever magistrate would see whether he [a witness] was deliberately lying a great deal better than a stupid jury. 163.

10. The Government at Cuba—or rather a military tribunal acting under its orders—condemned a seaman to death for aiding the insurgents, apparently in the face of evidence. 163.

11. Nevertheless, though we do not expect the abolition of foolish speculation from the labors of the Royal Commission, we do expect some good from its appointment. 165.

12. M. O'Quin has the courage to denounce the symmetrical arrangements of the French Budget which Mr. Gladstone so much admires as little else than a delusion. 165.

13. A master who is essentially a crammer can not be prevented from continuing to cram by any power on earth. 165.

14. The relations between Church and State in this country are not so smooth that the clergy can long go on refusing people communion solely on the ground that they have contracted marriages which Parliament has declared legal, without giving rise to great confusion. 165.

15. An unquestioned man of genius. 165.

XLV.—Collocation.—(Continued.)

Misplaced Clauses and Phrases.

1. Without a detail of their duties, our readers will take it upon our assertion that the Irish stipendiary magistrate has it in his power to do more good or more harm by his actions, direct and indirect, on local polities than any other servant of the crown, save the half-dozen highest officers of the state, in that division of the empire in which he serves. 165.

2. We complimented them upon discussing matters which were in some countries found irritating in so calm a way. 165.

3. Thus taking up the part which Mr. Hume had made peculiarly his own during a long public career, but not with equal success. 165.

4. President Johnson has suspended the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Bessie Perrin, of Baltimore, for disloyalty during her good behavior. 165.

5. You have already been informed of the sale of Ford's Theatre, where Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, for religious purposes. 165.

6. Is it credible that, under Hanoverian rule, Emden should

have been actually precluded from prospering, by the vengeful spite of the King? 165.

7. Let not English manufacturers depart from the maxims of self-help which have made them what they are, by calling upon the Government to do their work for them. 165.

8. M. Guizot, writing of the stirring times in which he played a prominent part in the tone of an impartial spectator. 165.

9. If, following the example of our neighbors across the Channel, we are not inclined to declare a republic in political matters, it is refreshing to think. 167.

10. If we add the condition of hard labor to the terms of imprisonment as defined in the existing law, it can not be said that we shall not be able to visit offenses which are regarded with universal abhorrence with something like adequate severity. 167.

11. It became necessary for Lord Clarendon to give him [King Bomba] several significant hints as to the possible consequences of his policy before he would allow the allies to obtain supplies from Sicily, or even permit the sale of the most common provisions for the troops employed in the East in the Neapolitan ports. 167.

12. The majority of families depend for the whole of their reading on the libraries, and expect to have all the new books the moment they are published for a few guineas a year. 167.

13. Although in London he had carried off several prizes and won his scholarship with the greatest ease, by reason of his mother's death, now, his chief incentive to exertion seemed to be removed. 167.

14. In certain trifling discourses of yours you call Dr. Hammond knave in plain terms, who was one of the King's chaplains, and one that he valued above all the rest for no other reason but because he had called you a grammarian. 167.

15. It troubles the brain of children to be suddenly roused in a morning, and to be snatched away from sleep, wherein they are much deeper plunged than men, with haste and violence. 167.

16. I rise in consequence of the notice I gave to the House, to make a motion of as serious importance as, I believe, ever came under your consideration, to the interest and honor of the nation. 167.

17. That they should be exposed to that ridicule, by the forward imbecility of friendship, from which they appear to be protected by intrinsic worth, is so painful a consideration that the very thought of it, we are persuaded, will induce Mr. Bowles to desist from writing on political subjects. 167.

XLVI.—Collocation.—(Continued.)

“Not only,” “not merely.”

1. He listened to objections to opinions which he had himself formed with the utmost kindness and attention. 174.

2. His creed was hidden under a systematic reticence, and he resisted every attempt to raise the veil with rather superfluous indignation. 174.

3. It was clearly inevitable that a man who regarded human love as the very center and starting point of all the good influences of life . . . should look upon teaching thus understood with absolute detestation. 174.

4. The Greek language had obtained such a vogue in Rome itself that all the great and noble were obliged not only to learn, but ambitious everywhere to speak it. 174.

5. The ampler development of his faculties, and the firmer construction of his entire character, not only enable him to bear it [emotion] with impunity, but to prolong its duration with enjoyment and advantage. 174.

6. They will, too, not merely interest children, but grown-up persons. 174.

7. The author has sat at the feet of our Elizabethan dramatists, and in one or two places has caught not merely their idioms and phrases, but has become imbued with something of their high manner of spirit. 174.

8. The senators, frightened at his approach, not only chose him consul, but as he thought he had now no further occasion

for Cicero's credit, he caused Quintus Pedius, one of his relations, and a legatee of the dictator, to be chosen second consul to his exclusion. 175.

9. Their laws are like those made in a republic; they are for the government not only of those who are to obey them, but for those who make them. 175.

10. Fuseli made this observation not only in reference to the physiognomic cast of David's countenance, but his face was also disfigured by a hare-lip. 175.

11. Are not only offensive, but are repulsive. 175.

12. But not only is this separation of society into two classes of companions, according to age, limited to the girls and young women of the village, but the same division holds good among the boys and young maids likewise. 175.

13. They are interwoven with the context, and seem to me necessary not more to the accuracy of the extracts than of the portrait I seek to give of the writer. 175.

14. The result is not pleasant to us only because it fulfills our predictions, but because any other would have been productive of infinite mischief. 175.

15. Mr. Ris was not happy because Nature had ordained it so beforehand; . . . he was happy because, etc. 175.

16. Every composition is fairly liable to criticism, both in regard to its design and to its execution, but the latter must be judged with reference to the former. 175.

17. There is a great deal of cant and nonsense in the phrases which one hears of "misfortune softening the heart," and such like sayings. Happiness has always seemed to me a much greater improver both of the mind and the temper. Many a heart which has been shut and withered by unkindness opens like a flower when light and warmth are let into it. 175.

XLVII.—Collocation.—(Continued.)

Misplacement of "ever," "never," "scarcely ever," etc.

1. Such an occurrence was never remembered in this place by the oldest inhabitant. 179.

2. We can not remember to have ever seen a more magnificent volume than the one before us. 179.
3. Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. 179.
4. I scarcely ever remember to have had a more laborious
or rougher walk, etc. 179.
5. I never remember to have felt an event more deeply than
his [Horner's] death. 179.
6. I never remember in my time a real bishop—a grave,
elderly man, full of Greek, with sound views of the middle voice
and preterpluperfect tense. 179.
7. Rats and gentlemen catched and waited on and all other
jobs performed by Solomon Gundy. 179.
8. No one has been able to deny that there is a connection
between virtue and vice on the one hand, and happiness and
misery on the other. 180.
9. To any other person an apology might be necessary; to
you, whose friendship can neither be heated or cooled by cor-
respondence or silence, I offer none. 180.
10. A keen eye and a graphic pen see and set down for us
the characteristic details of both scenery and manners. 180.
11. The unfortunate foreigner was flogged on two follow-
ing days for disobeying the imperial mandate—for not wear-
ing, and for wearing, the obligatory, and the interdicted cos-
tumes. 180.
12. The actual gross hypocrisy of the Tartuffe and the Maw-
worm is abhorred and condemned by every heart and tongue.
180.
13. The seven first centuries were filled with a succession of
triumphs. 181.
14. In my two last you had so much of Lismahago that I
suppose you are glad he is gone off the stage for the present.
181.
15. For Carlile, and Secretary Walsingham also, have been
helping them heart and soul for the last two years to collect
money for Humphrey and Adrian Gilbert's great adventures in
the Northwest. 181.

XLVIII.—RHETORIC.**Incoherence.**

1. The riches of the temple gradually disappeared, but by whom, or when is not known. 187.

2. In several passages where, as they now stand, the words and thoughts seem to flow along with the most graceful facility, and the rhyme to come unsought for, have been altered over and over, till scarce a line of the first draught has been allowed to remain. 187.

3. The philosophers who held that the immediate object of perception was an emanation from an outer reality . . . their theory involved the existence of an external world as its condition. 187.

4. A most retentive memory; not of that kind, however, that easily commits to it particular passages for *rivá roce* repetition, and are lost as soon as the object for which they were learned is passed by. 187.

5. Great Britain would be more honorably employed were she to aid China in enforcing her laws than in permitting the British subjects to smuggle opium into China in direct violation of the laws of nations, honor, honesty, and probity. 187.

6. These two examples offer a further illustration of what we said before, that the frequent transmission of bullion between countries which do not produce it is a symptom of a less profitable trade than it would be if goods were transmitted. 187.

7. Yet these are not doomed to the base fate of being trodden into the dust by the hoof of every passing beast, and have their beauty soiled in the mire. 187.

8. That excursion was a standing joke in the office for many a day, and always taken by T. with the most imperturbable good nature. 187.

9. Immersed in the politics of Europe, and molding the destinies of nations, was very different work from either guiding the spindle or directing the loom, and must have exerted a cor-

respondingly different influence upon their intellectual powers.
187.

10. I think it may assist the reader by placing these before him in their chronological order. 187.

11. In defiance of all this, they make their selection in favor of the deplorable cheerlessness and dreariness of their own apartment to the airy, spacious, well-warmed wards of a hospital. 187.

12. If such exceptional tests are to be regarded as conclusive against the republican principle, in a thousand-fold stronger degree, because in a thousand instances similar results having signalized the career of monarchies, they also must be condemned. 187.

13. To talk to a man in a state of moral corruption to elevate himself by contemplating the abstract conception of holiness, is somewhat a similar absurdity as to ask a blind man to admire the beauty of color. 189.

14. In stooping down to drink the weight of the cart forced the mare's head first into the water, and before she could be relieved was drowned. 189.

15. *Sic transit gloria*—a commonplace quotation, but of never-ending application; like the sighs of the passing breeze among the laurels that at present adorn a few heads, and are wafted onward among the funeral urns and flowers of Kensal Green, or any other abode of pathetic silence and suggestive mystery. 189.

16. Napoleon III had probably never been President nor Emperor but for the peasants and the priests, and the whole history have been different. 189.

XLIX.—Rhetoric.—(Continued.)

1. Incoherence. 2. Faulty Omission.

1. Notwithstanding which, and that he only made audible a few elocutionary sounds, etc. 189.

2. From the time that he appears in the presence of the Lord, in a scene which we must say is not so shocking to our

feelings of reverence as it seems to have been in some cases. 189.

3. How is it that the learned are more commonly confounded when they come among the rich and ignorant, than the rich and ignorant lose confidence in the society of the learned? 189.

4. Some of the leading errors of Protestant churches have been attempted to be noticed, and it has also been attempted to notice their continual hostility to new intellectual influences as regards the general progress of humanity. 189.

5. He who needs any other lesson on this subject than the whole course of ancient history affords, let him read Cicero *de officiis*. 189.

6. The immediate reason which led Louis XIV to convoke the Assembly of 1682 was in order to strengthen his hands in the contest he was carrying on with Pope Innocent XI. 189.

7. Still certain phenomena are recognized as taking place in regular sequences, while others appear capricious, and the latter are associated especially with Divine intervention. Thus comets, meteors, and atmospheric phenomena were connected with religious ideas long after the sun and the stars. 191.

8. Madame de Staël and Benjamin Constant prized him not less than Lord Dudley or Lord Byron. 191.

9. The Calvinists dreaded his [Descartes's] philosophy far more than the Catholics. 191.

10. She had bright cheeks and lips, large gray eyes, beaming with intelligence, and a frank, broad brow that told plainly enough how very little education would fit her for the very best kind of civilization. 191.

11. He liked to hear her talk better than any of his associates. 191.

12. I could not cross-examine my children in the family history of Sir Charles Grandison and Harriet Byron, as Lord Macaulay sometimes did, and was well able to do in the most minute details of dress and demeanor. 191.

13. A Greek was not more unlike a Frenchman than the theatres of the two nations. 191.

14. Nothing in the war threatened our interests more than the interests of other countries. 191.

15. The lecture is an able summary of the history of this remarkable man who has attained the first place for the present in English polities, and deserves to be widely distributed. 191.

16. The British people had prospered in peace; they detested war as cordially as the Peace Society. 191.

17. There is also a second staircase; but the ornaments of this second entry are, by no means, inferior to the rest of the house, so as to render it probable that it was the entry for the domestics. 191.

L.—Rhetoric.—(Continued.)

1. Incomplete Sense. 2. Negative Expressions. 3. Double Sense.

1. Too many innovations should not be attempted at once, unless where there happens to be, as in chemistry, a predisposition to admit them. 193.

2. But we shall not weary our readers so much with dry statistical details as with summary results of investigations, of the authenticity of which we have fully satisfied ourselves, and which are quite beyond suspicion. 193.

3. At Monmouth he makes the acquaintance of the bookseller's "very amiable family," particularly two very "pretty daughters," of whom his Highness observes, as a Lyell or Murchison would of lumps of nickel or tungsten, "They were the most perfect specimens of innocent country girls I ever met with." 193.

4. Mr. Richardson had an unbounded reverence for the great German philosopher, but he lacked the art of recasting the original thoughts into a purely English mold—an art that Kant's French translators possess in a remarkable degree in reference to their own language. 193.

5. The religious . . . took pleasure in their cant terms, and sprinkled them as plentifully in their sermons and prayers as ever did skillful cook in time-honored Christmas pudding. 193.

6. On my noticing Hume's obvious preference of the French tragedians to Shakespeare, Coleridge exclaimed, "Hume comprehended as much of Shakespeare as an apothecary's phial would, placed under the Falls of Niagara." 193.

7. I have but one comfort in thinking of the poor, and that is, that we get somehow adjusted to the condition in which we grow up, and we do not miss the absence of what we have never enjoyed. 197.

8. The bad weather prevented his seeing the Lac d'Oo, or scarcely any of Luchon's lions. 197.

9. The name of John Flaxman is among the most distinguished of British sculptors, etc. 199.

10. He was one of those excellent men whom the cruelties of his countrymen had stirred up (as the darkness, by mere contrast, makes the light more bright) as they did Las Casas, Gasca, and many another noble name which is written in the book of life, to deeds of love and pious daring worthy of any creed or age. 199.

11. We should remember how many a great name like that of Bacon, Milton, Locke, and Newton, have owed their genius principally to academic training. 199.

12. "Amen!" said Yeo; and many an honest voice joined in that honest compact, and kept it too like men. 199.

13. These sentiments and manner of expression are truly Catholic—not Roman Catholic, but Catholic—in their true sense of embracing all the world without distinction. 199.

14. Presentation copies were sent to Lord Woodhouselee and Mr. Henry Mackenzie, whose fame as the author of "The Man of Feeling" was inferior to no writer of fiction of the period. 199.

15. Many scenes or incidents which are graphically narrated, are told as well or better by other travelers. 200.

16. The control, as well as the support, which a father exercises over his family, were, by the dispensation of Providence, withdrawn. 200.

LI.—Rhetoric.—(Continued.)**Implied Sense.**

1. The obstinacy of their battles is wonderful, and never end without great effusion of blood. 195.

2. De —— had a painful complaint, which, sometimes keeping him awake, made him sleep, perhaps, when it did come, the deeper. 195.

3. We have been reading lately many of the French modern poets, and are much pleased with some by St. Beuve, Melvoie, and Reboul. 195.

4. I must read you some of Osborne's poetry some day. . . . I really fancy they are almost as good as Mrs. Hemans's. 195.

5. On seeing Dante, he [Casella] embraces him, when Dante, having vainly endeavored to return it, expresses his surprise that C., who had been dead some years, was only now arriving in purgatory.

6. The guilelessness of his own heart led him to suspect none in others. 195.

7. The only quarrel I have with the plays of Sheridan Knowles is that in too many he compromises womanly delicacy and dignity by placing her in a false position. 195.

8. That she was a somnambulist I know, as I have seen her under its influence. 195.

9. The common decline of their circulation is a further evidence that none of them [magazines] have attained the requisite standard, or their contemplated ideal, and are in a state of chronic decadence. 195.

10. Our climate is mild and somewhat moist, and, except when covered once in a year by snow, always presents a green surface. 195.

11. The mortal remains of the late Mr. Edward Tinsley, whose sudden departure from among us we had to record a few days since, took place yesterday at the Putney Cemetery. 195.

12. The register of burials tells the sad tale that death has visited more homes among us in the past twelve months than

have been recorded in the same period for some years before.
195.

13. In Great Britain and Ireland there are more females than males, and in France the excess of women is still greater, and in Spain nearly equal, and in the United States an excess of males. 196.

14. The trade in seal-skins is large, but I saw none in crossing; the steamers have frightened them away to more northern and quieter homes. 197.

15. Talleyrand's portrait at Holland House is placed between those of Mackintosh and Romilly—a contrast as strange as were the characters of the men. 197.

16. Let the storm bend the tree-tops in its course, while they cling with their roots to the swampy ground. 197.

17. Her father made the stereotyped excuse of headache, but heads ache too opportunely to be always real, and Leam's to-night was set down to the fancy side of the account, and not believed in by the hearers any more than by the bearer. 197.

18. To be sure it [the "Edinburgh Review"] could agree with nobody. What man of sense could? 197.

19. They caught nothing, and said they would not till it should rain. 197.

20. None of the ordinary commonplaces will serve, or serve at most as indications of human sympathy. 197.

LII.—Rhetoric.—(Continued.)

1. Words incongruously joined. 2. Words misapplied. 3. Metaphors.

1. The reasons of this kind of springs are of no very easy solution, etc. 200.

2. Bacon was the great father and inventor of common sense, as Ceres was of the plow, and Bacchus of intoxication. 200.

3. A chapel the appearance of which denoted it to have long seen no other congregation than that of rats, whose devasta-

tions were indeed sufficiently obvious in the rotten beams and worm-eaten chairs. 200.

4. The pestilential air of Hong-Kong destroyed them (as it does everything living belonging to animate or inanimate creation) to our deep regret. 200.

5. The unwary traveler stumbles to rise no more. 200.

6. Few of his friends, except myself, knew of his being in the kingdom. 200.

7. How did we long to prevail upon one of them to unfold the secrets of their prison-house; . . . yet how terrified should we have been, had one of these lack-luster eyes but rolled in its orb, or opened its leathern jaws! 200.

8. A melancholy monkey was performing tricks in a dingy red jacket, without any audience excepting the little child, etc. 202.

9. The swimmers did not, as was to be expected, lack a numerous or enthusiastic audience. 202.

10. A balloon was announced to ascend from a circus at Northampton last night, but there not being sufficient gas for its inflation, it could not be sent up, and the indignant audience tore the balloon to pieces. 202.

11. We must not allow the truffles to escape mention, or memory, for they were most excellent, equal, if not superior, to those of Europe; neither must the capers be buried in the caverns of oblivion, without a just eulogium being passed upon their excellent qualities. 202.

12. The four elements having been called into requisition to furnish animals, birds, fishes, and reptiles. 202.

13. The well-disciplined array of ex-officials who knew far better than he did all he did not know of usage, precedent, and detail. 202.

14. The very recognition of these or any of them by the jurisprudence of a nation is a mortal wound to the very keystone upon which the whole vast arch of morality reposes. 206.

15. To overbear such men is the highway to put an extinguisher on the Christianity of our land. 206.

16. Pure soul! strong, kind, and peaceful mid the pain
That racked and solemnized thy torch of love. 206.

17. But to precipitate this time in children is unwise and unkind, and produces minds, all sail and no ballast, which are driven along before every puff of wind in momentary danger of upsetting—minds which catch fire from their own restless revolutions. 206.

18. The chain of artistic descent does indeed lose itself in the very fountain-head of art. 206.

19. Some of these groundworks are, like sand, lacking in power and solidity to sustain the mighty edifice of Christian sanctification; and so it comes to pass, too frequently, that men who did run well fail in their course and make shipwreck of both faith and goodness. 206.

20. One of the sources from which has sprung that abundant harvest of usefulness which he has scattered broadcast through the length and breadth of his native land. 206.

21. The germ, the dawn of a new vein in literature, lies there. 206.

22. Ideas rejected peremptorily at the time often rankle, and bear fruit by-and-by. 206.

23. The sun was down, but a roseate glow still dyed the waters, while opposite in the blue vault stood the moon like a silver shield, raining her bright arrows on the sea. 206.

24. The old vices that shipwrecked him all through his old life leavens this production. 206.

LIII.—Rhetoric.—(Continued.)

1. Mistake of Subject.
2. Words used in Two Senses.
3. Tautology.

1. Their unimpeachable veracity as a body has occasionally been disputed, inasmuch as they show now and then a disposition to color and magnify. 209.

2. It grieved me to see it [a dog drinking dirty water], as it showed how vehement his thirst was, and how he had been debarred from that [water] which when withheld is, to a dog, such a cruel deprivation. 209.

3. The eye of the fair, bent upon the distaff or the loom,

instead of the pages of a mawkish literature, did not enfeeble the head by corrupting the heart. 209.

4. The present low freights ruling have increased business to some extent in bulky articles. The supply of produce, however, being small, has materially checked the number of shipments. 209.

5. We imagine that he is more prone to be theoretical than practical in his undertaking, the consequence of which may, in all probability, be that the good he hopes to effect will fail of its purpose by losing that attention and consideration which a trifle more of tact and judgment might have obtained for an effort by no means to be contemned, but rather to be rewarded with anything but faint praise. 209.

6. The Lord Chancellor's infirm eyesight has not perceptibly increased, if it has not in some measure diminished. 209.

7. I had in every dispatch complained of the material information that Colonel Harley was keeping from me. 209.

8. To undertake a trust which, by not fulfilling, may be detrimental to some person . . . are things about which a prudent person may hesitate. 209.

9. The top of her dress, which was on fire, was put out by Mrs. Rayner. 209.

10. Wherever education is really thorough, logical in its methods, and truly valuable in its results, there the smallest interference is like a stone thrown into a delicate machine, or some of its parts taken out, and put back at anybody's pleasure. 209.

11. It has been repeatedly observed . . . that local action is the characteristic of drugs, and that the different organs upon which this local action is exerted distinguishes one drug from another. 209.

12. The material point for the present purpose is this—that the circumstances which act on price are quite as much mental as material. 211.

13. The wild-flowers [in California] are more remarkable for their abundance than for their variety, acres upon acres being covered with one variety. 211.

14. The truth is, these educational controversies and the great work of education itself can only be allayed and conducted by the exercise of sound common sense, a good deal of good temper, and a good deal of that mutual forbearance, etc. 211.

15. They did reject him of course, but his speech remains as a model for all true men to follow, as a warning to all who may adopt another course. 211.

16. The equanimity of his temper was speedily restored. 212.

17. His mind was magnanimous, his heart was serene. 212.

18. Larousse preserved his equanimity of mind. 212.

LIV.—Rhetoric.—(Continued.)

1. Tautology. 2. Pleonasm.

1. He always communicated his direction with clearness and in the most concise terms, yet without obscurity. 213.

2. It was almost intolerable to be borne. 213.

3. The most copious source of the historical materials for the reign of Charles the First must be drawn from the collections of Rushworth. 213.

4. He clarifies and methodizes every topic upon which he dwells, and makes the obscurest subject perspicuous and transparent to the dullest mind. 213.

5. Broken faith or false calumny. 213.

6. When we think of the dashes, indications, epithets falsely misapplied, makeshifts in point of grammatical construction, which are to-day tolerated. . . . The above is a man's view of a woman of genius untowardly placed and unfairly misunderstood. 213.

7. The madness, amounting almost to insanity. 213.

8. Often number hours of anguish and agony they may be thankful to have escaped an immunity from. 213.

9. The spirit of a people can not be allowed to droop and languish with impunity without dimming the brightness of its genius and losing the force of its character. 213.

10. It may be that the terms on which the original colonists accepted farms under the guarantees may have tended to give rise to the system. 213.

11. It were far better for writers to invite their countrymen to show self-control and mutual consideration for each other, as well as to construct really just institutions, rather than to indulge themselves in such incessant and reactionary declamations. 213.

12. Which quality was required the more at a time when chivalrous impulse and noble resolve were, during the struggle between prerogative and privilege, more likely to lead a noble and earnest follower of either party to rash and dangerous rather than to give judicious counsels. 215.

13. Farmers find it far more profitable, and much less troublesome, to sell their milk wholesale to some London dealer rather than retail it in their own locality. 215.

14. He puts questions to them which have more the air of being got up for the purpose of taking them in, rather than questions which one would think would naturally occur to his mind. 215.

15. Still it was on the whole more satisfactory to his feeling to take the directest means of seeing Dorothea, rather than to use any device which might give an air of chance to a meeting of which he wished her to understand that it was what he earnestly sought. 215.

16. Prankly, on his uncle's death, quitted Oxford, and made his first appearance in the fashionable world at London, from whence he came lately to Bath. 216.

17. At last, a few months before his father died, he had taken back his pupils to their home in Germany, from whence he was dismissed, as he wrote, with rich gifts. 216.

LV.—Rhetoric.—(Continued.)

1. Pleonasm. 2. Antithesis and Climax. 3. Metaphor.

1. Until we both, after our necessary trial and purification, meet face to face in heaven. 216.

2. We had previously taken down the *distances kilométriques* from one of the principal pilots on the river, and I find that both tally exactly. 216.

3. We are both agreed that the sentence was wrong. 216.

4. I went down with Mrs. Grote to my brother's at Newcastle, and from thence on to Edinburgh. 217.

5. Her position was by no means of an enviable character. 217.

6. His speeches in after-life attest his familiarity with the least, as well as with the best, read Roman writers. 217.

7. The idea which underlies most of his plays is a struggle of virtue assailed by external or inward temptations. 217.

8. Such a derangement as, if immediately enforced, must have reduced society to its first elements, and led to a direct collision of conflicting interests. 217.

9. A whole system has grown up which, to those not under its influence, appears simply inconceivable and incredible. 217.

10. Where is the man or minister either who has not read Guy Mannering? etc. 217.

11. The celebration of Mr. Cobden's memory by his own friends and followers would have provoked neither comment nor censure. 217.

12. To judge the advantages of education from a mind in the intermediate stage is like tasting vinegar to see if you like wine. 207.

13. This is the difficulty of modern warfare, whether it be against mere nocturnal gloom, as in this case, or against the fell powers of the darkness of ignorance, which, left unlighted, will produce a noisome harvest of pauperism and crime. 207.

14. The mootting of this question will form a fertile plain for military critics to exercise their hobbies on for many years to come. 207.

15. We see how difficult it is to eradicate the stamp which the mother puts upon her child. 207.

16. Keeping close to the background of history, I have endeavored to group the figures of my foreground as they grouped

themselves in actual life. I have framed them in the frame in which they really lived. 207.

17. The passion of Lear is compared to the sea, swelling, chafing, raging, without bound, without hope, without beacon or anchor. 207.

MISCELLANEOUS ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND STYLE.

1. THE rapid exercise of the repeated acts of perception interfere with the simultaneous exercise of the memory. 132.
2. I learned from him that not a line of the lectures were written, not even their materials prepared. 132.
3. The game was played out, and the end was come, as the end of such matters generally come, by gradual decay, petty disaster, and mistake. 132.
4. The appearance of many things in the country, in the villages we have passed through, and in this place [Brussels] remind me of the Dutch and Flemish pictures. 132.
5. The state of confusion, apprehension, and surprise in which they were plunged by the death of their Master, make it very unaccountable that an attempt so daring . . . should have been made. 135.
6. It is not altogether an unreasonable hypothesis advocated by Warburton, that eventually in the celebration [of the Eleusinian mysteries] something like the unity of the Divine power and the immortality of the soul were inculcated. 135.
7. To aim at public and private good are so far from being inconsistent, that they mutually promote each other. 140.
8. Owing to these and other causes, high and low life are gradually melting into one another. 137.
9. Those more important and complex changes which political and social science respectively have brought about. 137.
10. You, for whom, on so many accounts, I feel an affection and interest which the length and amount of our acquaintance hardly justifies. 140.

11. The fire which glows in Macaulay's history, the intense patriotic feeling, the love of certain moral qualities, is not altogether of the highest kind. 140.

12. Cowper agrees with Rousseau in finding that the contemplation of scenery, unpolluted by human passions, and the enjoyment of a calm domestic life, is the best anodyne for a spirit wearied with the perpetual disorders of a corrupt social order. 140.

13. The knowledge, and, what is more, the thoroughly . . . assimilated knowledge are enormous. 140.

14. The control, as well as the support, which a father exercises over his family, were, by the dispensation of Providence, withdrawn. 141.

15. And then your remoteness from the actual work of the ministry, as well as the dash of self-confidence, which is the youthful form of undeveloped power, lead to a critical spirit applied to us who are already in the field, that is not good to be indulged. 141.

16. Patriotism induces me to draw a veil over the defects of my country, and policy as well as fashion dictate patriotic feelings. 141.

17. This was one of the first of the economical arrangements which was effected immediately after the Reform Bill. 145.

18. One of the most extraordinary psychological phenomena that ever was witnessed among mankind. 145.

19. It is too valuable an object to be attained without labor and patience, and the conviction of this ought to encourage the promoters in their efforts to carry out one of the grandest and most thoroughly-useful educational schemes that has of late years been brought before the public. 145.

20. The Fiantaichean or Feen, whomsoever they were, are always represented as hunting wild-boars. 149.

21. Those two, no matter who spoke, or whom was addressed, looked at each other. 149.

22. Whom they were I really can not specify. 149.

23. Not only was the watch discovered, but duplicates found, etc. 150.

24. For this purpose was the gospel proclaimed; . . . for this was death abolished; and heaven and earth were united and reconciled, and the kingdom of God established in all the universality of its spirit, etc. 150.

25. Such are the extreme evils of poverty in cities, and such the appalling contrast which presents itself to the senses, the judgment, and the heart. 150.

26. He belongs to one caste, and the hewers of wood and drawers of water to another. 152.

27. He becomes on this theory a monster of incongruities, and his whole subsequent character, achievements, and influence in the world incomprehensible. 152.

28. Ebenezer Elliott, the Sheffield poet and blacksmith, every line of whose poems and songs were like thumps on his own anvil. 153.

29. Every strong and every weak point of those who might probably be his rivals were laid down on his charts. 153.

30. Each thought of the other's grief—each prayed for the other rather than for themselves. 154.

31. Every one was full of themselves, though each asked questions of the other, about which they did not care a pinch of snuff to be informed. 154.

32. I then became known to that venerable agriculturist, Sir John Sinclair, he whose zeal in agriculture led him to spend his entire life in obtaining information. 160.

33. Nobody in the world had ever the least control over him but her. 160.

34. A man could not sustain such a position; it represents a momentary action, which the sculptor must have often seen, and is perfectly true to nature. 161.

35. The domain of the husband to whom she felt that she had sold herself, and had been paid the strict price—nay paid more than she had dared to ask. 161.

36. One of the last of his parliamentary speeches was delivered in defense of Warren Hastings, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship, and regarded as a consummate statesman and the savior of India. 161.

37. He had boldly exposed the negligence, the ignorance, the low taste, and particularly shortcomings of those on whom British art had to rely, and society believed in. 161.

38. While at Brussels, he fought a duel by moonlight with a Spaniard with whom he had been gambling, and suspected of cheating him. 161.

39. Paid to a woman whose husband was drowned by order of the vestry under London Bridge, £1 1s. 163.

40. Erected to the memory of John Phillips accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother. 163.

41. The Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate 500 students three stories high. 163.

42. Sir Morton Peto spoke of the notion that the national debt might be repudiated with absolute contempt. 163.

43. When President Lincoln . . . permitted forts and batteries to be built around Fort Sumter, whose guns bore upon every one of them, without opposition, the sigh went again through the land, "Oh for an hour of Jackson!" 163.

44. Charles Lamb, in his "Notes on the Dramatists," says of Drayton that, in his "Polyolbion," he has gone over our land with the fidelity of a herald and the painful love of a son, and has not left a rivulet so narrow that it may be stepped over without honorable mention. 163.

45. Mr. C. Buxton, M. P., was shot at by a secretary under notice to quit, with whom Mr. Buxton was finding fault—very fortunately without effect. 164.

46. To point out why it would be impossible to go so far as Mr. Winterbotham . . . demands, without giving up all hope of passing the bill. 164.

47. The Queen opened the new and handsome building of the University of London in Burlington Gardens on Wednesday, in the designs and execution of which Mr. Pennethorne is thought to have surpassed himself—with a ceremonial of some pomp. 164.

48. It would be a rash, ambitious precipitation of results, likely enough to come in time, and to come beneficially, by the

use of bloody means which could probably defeat instead of furthering those ends. 164.

49. Four men were killed on the day of the receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln in New Orleans for rejoicing over his death. 166.

50. We should be thankful that America is there to feed our people in times of scarcity, instead of trying to keep out what God has provided for them, by imposing protective duties. 166.

51. Lord Palmerston refused to join Lord Derby on a fraudulent pretext. 166.

52. Having read in Dr. Gerhard the admirable effects of swallowing a gold bullet upon his father. 168.

53. It was destroyed by fire, in 1811, it is said, by the soldiers of an Italian regiment, who were quartered there, to avoid the labor of carrying wood and water up the hill. 168.

54. They followed the advance of the courageous party, step by step, through telescopes. 168.

55. The convict-ship was bearing him to expiate his crimes against the laws of his country in another hemisphere. 168.

56. Mrs. Gibson kept herself aloof from the Miss Brownings, who would willingly have entered into conversation with her, with the view of attaching herself to the skirts of the Towers party. 170.

57. He was driving away from the church where he had been married in a coach and six. 170.

58. Once I saw Phillis looking at us as we talked together with a kind of wistful curiosity. 170.

59. One could not help coveting the privileges they enjoyed for their sisters, etc. 170.

60. Lord Drummore's house was lately left by a chairman, who lived in it since his lordship, for want of proper accommodation. 172.

61. He might only use the name of Him who died on the tree for blasphemy, and have no conception of the grace that abides forever at the heart of the holy Church throughout all the world. 172.

62. Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray your honorable House to take such steps as may be deemed expedient for the speedy establishment in each presidency of India, of a board of works, to act in connection with local measures recently authorized for the formation of a department of agriculture, and for the introduction of commercial representatives into the Indian Council. 172.

63. It is perhaps the finest of all Juvenal's satires, the mightiest, the sternest, and most deeply impressed, not merely by a sense of the bitterness, but also of the deep responsibility of human life. 174.

64. Homer was not only the maker of a nation, but of a language and of a religion. 172.

65. That his [Bacon's] imagination was not only more creative [than Plato's], but cast from its altitude more definite and more proportioned shadows. 174.

66. We were only permitted to stop for refreshment once, by the way; so that without the provision of cold fowl, bread, and water which we only happened to think of the moment before setting out, our situation would have been somewhat deplorable. 176.

67. These will raise a man above many disappointments, and, by leading him only to feed his heart upon expectations which are likely to be realized, will do very much toward making him rejoice evermore. 176.

68. Deny her title to an ample endowment alike of intellectual and physical gifts. 176.

69. The manufacture of chinaware, which is employed both for useful and ornamental purposes in China, has been practiced in that country from such an early period, that tradition is even silent, not only as to the date of its origin, but also as to the name of the individual to whom the nation is indebted for the discovery. 176.

70. We can not even have an inclination to do what is good, until we are altogether born again; the heart of unbelief taken away, and the heart of faith inserted. 176.

71. Its almost vulgar personality may convey to those who

are neither acquainted with the writer or his works, not altogether an inadequate impression of both. 176.

72. I am neither an ascetic in theory or practice. 176.

73. Taking the Thackerean gallery as a whole, we can not admit that either in qualities of heart or head, his women are inferior to the women we generally meet. 178.

74. Neither in writing for the stage nor for the circulating library has M. Dumas shown much regard for probability. 178.

75. One of the objects was to provide in their own homes for the care of the sick poor, whose cases were either of a nature unsuited to the existing hospitals, or had failed to obtain admission from one cause or another. 178.

76. I never remember to have met with trees of such forms, etc. 179.

77. I never recollect being actuated in painting by any such sentiment. 179.

78. I never remember the heather so rich and abundant. 179.

79. But really to know the man, we must go to his books. 178.

80. All goes on satisfactorily at Winchester, the attention and attendance, I think, gradually deepening and increasing. 180.

81. To dictate, and to allow themselves to be dictated to, became natural to the king and his ministers. 180.

82. The highest morality of a great work of art depends upon the power with which the essential beauty and ugliness of virtue and vice are exhibited by an impartial observer. 180.

83. The O'Connor Don—as legitimate a representative of the supreme kings of Ireland as any sovereign, on or off his throne, at this moment in Europe. 193.

84. He had greater difficulties than I had with his allies. The Dutch were worse to manage than the Spaniards or the Portuguese. 193.

85. The Duke of Marlborough's difficulties were greater than mine in relation to his own operations; mine were greater than his in every other respect. 193.

86. He declared that their [Plato's and Aristotle's] writings, with those of Edwards, "had passed like the iron atoms of the blood into his mental constitution." 193.

87. If ever there were a subject that might deserve and exhaust all the treasures of religious eloquence in the description of so great a man and so great a sinner, as now lies before us; together with the wonders of the Divine Goodness, in making him so great a penitent; I think the present occasion affords one as remarkable as any place or age can produce. 186.

88. The many sorts of exercises this room was made for, might be diversified by lines or circles on the walls or floor, like the game of tennis, which, though it takes up one entire room, may serve for several games of the like nature. 186.

89. Is it because by the daily exercise of those qualities which have made England the workshop of the world that you are to be excluded from any share in the government whose enactments no men are more vitally interested in than yourselves? 188.

90. Ten to one if the fingers that turn the leaves of the book are not corned with the hammer and chisel, or scored and channeled by constant tugging at wax-ends, or that the top of the middle finger of his right hand seems newer and cleaner, etc. 188.

91. The prisoners are reported to have testified much good feeling on hearing of Mr. Lodge's fatal accident, with the single exception of John Lovatt, who, having expressed some indecent exultation, was immediately laid hold of by the rest of the prisoners and ducked in the water-cistern, and had it not been for the interference of the guards, would have treated him much worse. 190.

92. In order to kill a bull and bring him on his knees with one blow, and without moving, is a feat which can not be accomplished by anybody short of a very first-rate man and an unerring aim. 190.

93. Antony was not less desirous of destroying the conspirators than his officers, but he could not brook that it should be owing to Caesar. 190.

94. Thus the tone of Chrysostom's language is far more congenial to that of our own Church than of the mediæval or present Church of Rome. 190.

95. One victory by land or sea turns the scale, and the northern powers, who have more reason to hate France than England, will then join us. 190.

96. His [Baron Sequini's] project was published ten years later than the one patented in the spring of 1831, having been first tried experimentally in 1830. 192.

97. I believe that, when he died, the cardinal [Mezzofanti] spoke at least fifty languages. 192.

98. I then noticed that the table moved when no one touched it but my eldest daughter. 192.

99. "How absurd," it is said, by a writer quoted by Mr. Hankey, the representative of hundreds more of similar slipshod thinkers, "to expect," etc. 192.

100. The fact that morality and religion have to be taught offers no argument against their innateness any more than that speech has to be taught, music taught, writing and reading taught. But these never could be taught if they were not innate in the teacher and the taught. 194.

101. It was, however, an honorable circumstance in the French literary character of that day—as, indeed, it has been ever since, and at no time more peculiarly so than the present—that works of solid literature, of great size and cost, such as were all those of Benedictine mold, met with ready and even anxious purchasers. 194.

102. We hold that he [King William] is, in all probability, directly sowing for himself, as the French sowed at Jena, the seeds of future calamities to Germany. 194.

103. The call for the exhilarating beverage [ginger-beer] becomes fainter as the summer wanes, and at the present season of the year, with the wintry wind blowing and the rain falling, could be in no demand at all. 196.

104. The monopoly was broken down just prior to the Reform movement of 1832, and may be included among the benefits we owe to reformers. 196.

105. Then there was a fair sprinkling of the sterner sex; now there are very few indeed, and their bright uniforms and court dresses are much missed, and take a good deal from the general effect. 196.

106. The weight of the skeleton alone [of a whale] was thirty-one tons, and was afterward exhibited in London and Paris. 196.

107. Venture to dissent from women on the perfections of the Rev. Mr. ——, and hint a word in depreciation of his transcendent merits, and you commit an offense only less forgivable than if you did not unhesitatingly coincide with a mother in the surpassing genius and beauty of her children. 198.

108. Few among those who have been in Paris, as well as many who have not, are, I presume, ignorant of the fact, etc. 198.

109. She had passed away to the far-off, untroubled shore, whence waving hands can not be seen, and no sounds of farewell voices heard. 198.

110. He thought the wealth and honors of this world poor compensation for a quiet conscience and a healthy frame. 198.

111. There is no need to name the copyists in question, since neither pleasure nor duty is performed in depreciating by comparison. 200.

112. He accounted, handsomely enough, for the delay by saying that my long absence, and the recent loss in my family, prevented him from applying to me immediately on my return. 200.

113. The crowd was so large that when it entered the church, as a lady who stood near me said, it visibly increased the heat. 202.

114. The sublime discontent which stirred in the young soul of Signa was as far from any range of her vision as were the angels' songs he said he heard. She believed in the angels indeed, but for her they were mute. For her they ever abode beyond the great white clouds, invisible and silent. 202.

115. The bronze vases which were ordered to be made on purpose, after our drawings, of plaster of Paris. 202.

116. The name of our present cook is Raffaelle, and a very good one when he likes. 199.

117. It might, indeed, be shown that none of the greatest names in philosophy, not Plato or Aristotle, not Spinoza or Leibnitz—was, strictly speaking, either a scholastic realist or a scholastic nominalist, though in all before Kant there were tendencies to one or other of those extremes. 199.

118. Sterile and useless battles over the defunct and moribund bodies of such proposals as the St. Mary's Loch Water Scheme—the one party anxious to see that unhappy measure decently and finally interred; the other seeking for its hopeless resurrection. 201.

119. The somewhat unnatural marriage between Larry and Jacquy, as Byron jestingly called the two tales [“Lara” and Rogers’s “Jacquelina”], was divorced in the same year. 201.

120. It turned out, however, that . . . it was a mare with two foals, both of which were taking their evening meal at the same maternal fount of lacteal nourishment. Not being very well acquainted generally with the puerperal powers of the equine species, I confess, etc. 201.

121. He was fired at, the ball striking him on his waistcoat-pocket, in which he had a five-shilling piece. The bullet indented the coin, thus saving his life! 203. . . . Another [bullet] hit the butt of his carbine near the lock, thus saving his life. 203.

122. It was our duty not to give hasty judgments, until both sides of the question were before us. 203.

123. Vices incident to the republican system of government when applied to a people to whose wants they are not adapted. 203.

124. Yet though not only the health but the very lives of the men employed are at stake, in the absence of some compulsory power this voluntary arrangement is confessed to be impracticable. 204.

125. But, alas for the painter! unless he can instantaneously fix the burnished mass on his canvas, the light of its color will be extinguished, and its beauty be dimmed, long before the boat has reached the harbor. 204.

126. But until Bavaria chooses to accept these conditions of her own free-will, it would be highly impolitic—to put the matter on its lowest grounds—for Russia to compel an unwilling alliance. 204.

127. Happily for him he had a shield to oppose to these envenomed darts which deprived them of their poison, and in which they rested as proofs of man's ingratitude and cruelty, and of the protecting power of a blameless life. 205.

128. This world with all its trials is the furnace through which the soul must pass and be developed before it is ripe for the next world. 205.

129. The passions may be humored till they become our master, as a horse may be pampered till he gets the better of his rider; but early discipline will prevent mutiny, and keep the helm in the hands of reason. 205.

130. Many elements must have combined to produce such a result; above all, equality of maturity in the zenith of life. 207.

131. Barricades in sheep's clothing. 207.

132. The great tide of an imperfect and halting civilization has rolled onward, and carried many triumphantly with it. But women have been left stranded, so to speak. 207.

133. Miss Cobbe wastes time in criticising the positivist ideal of woman, certainly not the pivot round which opinions in this country are crystallizing—that ideal being part of the positivist religion, as distinguished from the philosophy, which is taking no hold of opinion either here or elsewhere. 207.

134. Crippled by no creed, but rather questioning all, . . . Ouida's outlook upon Nature is wide. 208.

135. I was gradually drawn into the inextricable vortex of involvement—a web which, once thrown over a man, can seldom be thrown off again. 208.

136. If such a course were adopted, they would have more productive results for the country and the people themselves, than by leading them into fields of knowledge which could only be tasted now and then, and then passed over. 208.

137. Much cause too have you for thankfulness on account of the many temptations from which you are preserved. 208.

138. It is to the credit of Mr. Hinton that he has ably preached this doctrine—a doctrine which, if it be much longer denied by the clergy of this country, threatens to be attended with most disastrous results. 208.

139. Wellington was anxious to be relieved from all anxiety in that quarter. 211.

140. By the Portuguese law every person is legally obliged to join the battalions arrayed in defense of the country. 211.

141. To assist him in the discharge of his numerous and onerous duties, he was assisted by a great council. 211.

142. In addition to these, there was superadded a still more fatal and indelible source of discord. 211.

143. Then at least, after such a length of time, and habit has completed its petrifying effect, etc. 210.

144. The guinea places were better filled than the half-guinea, and not a jot better. 210.

145. We may readily admit that he [Aristotle] has seen and noted what subsequent naturalists had no opportunity of seeing, or had overlooked. 210.

146. The very first movements of the great Peter on taking the reins of government displayed the magnanimity of his mind, though they occasioned not a little marvel and uneasiness among the people of the Manhattos. 212.

147. The equanimity of spirit which Pope aspired to possess was perhaps injurious to him as a poet. 212.

148. Unanimity of affection. 212.

149. The Civil Service Commission, once the recognized panacea for all political and social ills. 213.

150. You must lay strong injunctions on Jack to take particular care of the trusty old veteran [Bucks, the horse], who has faithfully earned his present ease by his past services. 213.

151. An old veteran like me. 213.

152. To it alone I shall confine myself. 213.

153. From what I could judge of his intellect and disposition, I should say the Russians will, indeed, be a fortunate and happy nation if he [Duke Nicholas] lives to become their future emperor. 214.

154. Nobody can read the story without feeling that its author must herself have had a morbid if not a diseased mind. 214.

155. To secure these pecuniary advantages of united action, it would be indispensable that each separate establishment should be conducted with that economy and energy which, if they do not always insure success where they are present, are certain to insure failure by their absence. 214.

156. The reception which the visitor received when he stepped on the stage as Mopus, was enthusiastic and prolonged to an almost unprecedented degree. 214.

157. The true explanation of the sudden change is to be attributed to his anxiety, etc. 215.

158. It is owing to the accident of Mr. Bilton occupying this post, that the appearance of these reading-books is mainly due. 215.

159. The reason why Socrates was condemned to death was on account of his unpopularity. 215.

160. I am certain it was owing to the uncomfortable place I was in, and hearing them so badly, that had disappointed me with them. 215.

161. The Trollhaetta and Caledonian Canals are similar in one respect; both, in proportion to their cost, are almost equally useless. 216.

162. "I'm sure I would if I could," agreed both of the literary ladies. 216.

163. They both [O'Connell and Sheil] happened to meet at the house of a common friend. 216.

164. It is owing then to the moral and physical effect which the consumption of opium has upon his subjects, as well as to the financial and political results arising from the traffic, which have actuated the Emperor of China to prohibit so strictly the introduction into, and consumption of, opium within his dominions. 215.

165. He saw that the reason why witchcraft was ridiculed was, because it was a phase of the miraculous, etc. 215.

166. Very amusing and useful companions Dharma would

have found them, were it not for her longing after the woods and sea-breezes of Cliffdale. 97.

167. If I were old enough to be married, I am old enough to manage my husband's house. 97.

168. I had hoped never to have seen the statues again when I missed them on the bridge. 100.

169. She could meet no one among the lanes and corn-fields who could either claim her, as had those odious relations of hers. 101.

170. Through God's great mercy and grace she never has, and let us humbly trust and believe she never will. 101.

171. The ascertaining a principle in metaphysical science is sometimes the clearing up of a doctrine of revelation. 108.

172. Mr. Mill will see that the point of dubiety spoken of was one which suggests not the hanging of the culprit, but the sparing him. 108.

173. In this point of view, Mr. Spencer and Comte seem to divide the elements of the truth between them. 111.

174. To these expressions of the opinion of Dr. Thirlwall the better part of the Liberal party in the Church naturally looked, as the best exposition of the question in the light from which, by their religious temperament and political principles, they are disposed to regard it. 111.

175. This plan has done much to bridge over the gulf between the working-man and his employer, and indeed between all classes. 114.

176. Stirring up at the same time no little ill-will between the various races—English, French, Scotch, and Irish—who inhabited Canada. 114.

177. I suppose her knowledge of the Emperor having left nothing to his son induced her to make such a will. 109.

178. Is the demand of the cotton and of the iron for money so real and specific that the coin is produced, like wine is produced in bottles for the drinkers who desire to drink wine? 118.

179. Then, with ingenuous vanity, and forgetting grammar in gush, he [Charles Dickens] protests, "Nobody will miss her like I shall." 118.

180. I still seem to feel the Queen's broad arrow stamped upon me, and that the men whom in my vanity I imagined I wished to benefit in a red coat, I might now benefit with a better-founded hope of usefulness in the more somber garb of a minister of Christ. 119.

181. He experienced no small exultation then, when he saw this state of things reversed, and that the King of England was once more a personage whose policy created hope and alarm. 119.

182. The French Celt, he maintained, would never become a colonist in Algeria, and that he did not thrive in Corsica. 119.

183. Scarcely had Wilkes been lodged in the Tower, than a writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon two of the king's messengers. 123.

184. Hardly had misconduct in one shape succumbed to treatment, than it broke out in another. 123.

185. Those who walk in their sleep have seldom or ever the most distant recollection that they have been dreaming at all. 121.

186. We prefer him, however, as he is interpreted to us by the engraver, than as he appears in the chromo-lithograph. 125.

187. Like Voltaire, Buckle preferred the heat and dust of the combat in the cause of justice and freedom, rather than to consult merely his own comfort and remain mute and quiet. 125.

188. The cabin was far superior in comfort, and more dignified in appearance to the generality of the hovels, etc. 124.

189. No one ever wounded himself more madly, more passionately, or so causelessly as he. 124.

190. We are in an age of weak beliefs, and in which such belief as men have is much more determined by their wish to believe than by any mental appreciation of evidence. 127.

191. It was by the cultivation of this intellectual virtue that the Protestant scholars of France were distinguished, and to which they owe their immeasurable superiority over the Catholic school of French Hellenists. 127.

192. His attempt to preach *ex tempore*, and the shame and

pain to which his failure expose him, are in a small way rather tragic. 132.

193. Almost every hour brings him within sight of some scene which have these marks set upon it. 132.

194. The greatest variety of forms, with the least meaning in them, were its excellencies. 133.

195. The dilapidation of his fortunes, in spite of his heroic efforts to retrieve them, almost reconcile one to his death. 133.

196. The introduction of such beverages as tea and coffee have not been without their effect. 134.

197. His knowledge of French and Italian literature were far beyond the common. 135.

198. The history of Dr. Mitford's extravagance and folly have been written by Mr. Harness himself. 135.

199. There exists sometimes only in germ and potentially, sometimes more or less developed, the same tendencies and passions which have made our fellow-citizens of other classes what they are. 142.

200. There is such malice, treachery, and dissimulation, even among professed friends and intimate companions, as can not fail to strike a virtuous mind with horror. 142.

201. Although the market traffic had not yet commenced, there was considerable noise and confusion. 142.

202. If I should fail to make my appearance next month, you will neither believe the stories in circulation that I have been hanged in Poland or murdered in an English railway; that I am under sentence of bigamy, convicted of felony, or a major-general in the Federal army of America. 176.

203. It was want of imagination, I suppose, that failed them. 214.

204. There is infinite sacredness in all noble lives, such as alone merit the consecration of biography. 214.

205. On one occasion, in the summer of 1813, he had occasion to pass a place, etc. 211.

206. To favor the monopolies established in favor of the dominant race, numerous restrictions were established. 211.

207. A large supply of mules was obtained to supply the great destruction of those useful animals. 211.

208. We have a fair equal chance, and if the new or the old minister will allow us to fight it out, I am very well convinced that we shall get through the business more honorably and advantageously than we have any reason to expect. 203.

209. As indicating the caution with which some cow-feeders are now disposed to act, we may mention that a cow-feeder in Thornybauk, one of whose cows was observed to have gone off its food, was at once dispatched to the slaughter-house and killed; but, on a *post-mortem* examination of the carcass, no sign of disease could be found. 203.

210. If Mr. Bright seriously thinks that God made man in aid of beasts, as well as beasts in aid of man, he may, as retained for the cattle, reasonably argue that we have no right to slaughter them, either to save their own lives or to save our pockets. 203.

211. The unfortunate clergy of Great Britain, whom they concluded must all be in a state of proximate starvation. 147.

212. The "Record" has not ceased its attacks on Bishop Jackson, whom it fears may be translated to the See of London. 147.

213. Whenever and wherever they die, their loss is to be lamented, and their memories cherished. 150.

214. The natural and the supernatural are alike God's acts, only the one is common, the other uncommon; but both rational and credible; as both may be portions of a common plan. 150.

215. Their instrument was the human heart, their harmonies those of human affections. 150.

216. The offenses against morality are condoned too easily, and the line between vice and virtue drawn in accordance with certain distinctions which even Parson Adams could scarcely have approved. 152.

217. How often has their innocent and hearty gayety roused the echo of the groves around, and their light footsteps brushed the dew from the grass. 152.

218. Nobody ever put so much of themselves into their work. 154.

219. In Europe no one marries unless they have the certain means of supporting their children. 154.

220. Those are not those sort of things that give me the feeling of gratitude. 156.

221. There are women as well as men who can thoroughly enjoy these sort of romantic spots. 156.

222. These kind of books fill up the long tapestry of history with little bits of detail which give human interest to it. 156.

223. I knew very well that I could if I chose talk to such *naïve* people about subjects which would shock an English lady, etc. 157.

224. He [Tom Moore] was a dapper little man, so short as to look quite *petite*. 157.

225. Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains—

They crowned him long ago;

But who they got to put it on

Nobody seems to know. 158.

226. May Heaven only keep us a long time yet in the same relation—he wondering, I not. 158.

227. I wish that little Mavey would find them closeted together, he softened by her tears and she receiving his devotions with effusion. 158.

228. The House affirmed the proposal to abolish university tests with enthusiasm. 163.

229. The opposite of denial is affirmation; and it no more fellows that there is any moral inconsistency in the change, than in rejecting a scientific theory which explained all the old facts known to you and had therefore been accepted, on the production of new facts inconsistent with it. 164.

230. That England should resist the development of Bismarckism through the destruction of France, by force. 164.

231. People have been crying out that Germany never could be an aggressive power a great deal too soon. 164.

232. If we are to believe the text, our hero was the guide,

philosopher, and friend of Dr. Andrew Thomson when only a lad of thirteen. 166.

233. A very strong opinion has been expressed by the governors in reply to a circular issued by the head-master, in favor of the removal of the Charter-House School from its present site into the country. 166.

234. Could not think of her as under the agitations of jealousy without great pity. 168.

235. He always read Lord Byron's writings as soon as they were published, with great avidity. 168.

236. He seldom took up the Bible, which he frequently did, without shedding tears. 168.

237. The grave ironical argument, to prove Bentley not the author of his own pamphlet (attributed by Dr. Monk to Smalridge). 168.

238. The captain took the good things which the gods provided with thankful good humor. 169.

239. Each clergyman declares aloud that he believes it a dozen times every year of his life. 169.

240. She was able to meet and speak of the man who had dared to approach her with his love, without the slightest nervousness. 169.

241. Her success is neither the result of system nor strategy. 177.

242. Have been either educated at a university or at a public school. 177.

243. He has neither the justification of conformity with observed phenomena, nor of conformity with the ideal criterion. 177.

244. Mr. Carlyle has taught us that silence is golden in thirty volumes. 173.

245. John Keats, the second of four children, like Chaucer and Spenser, was a Londoner. 173.

246. In such conversation as was then going on, it is not necessary to accurately define the meaning of everything that is said. 179.

247. Nearly or quite the most remarkable and earnest and powerful article we ever remember to have read. 179.

248. We never remember to have received so tempting a document. 179.

249. His last journey to Cannes, whence he was never destined to return. 179.

250. The bitterness against the President seems to me too unjustifiable. 171.

251. Such is the depravity of the world that guilt is more likely to meet with indulgence than misfortune. 171.

252. The young man . . . colored with pleasure, and promised to return in quite a gratified tone of voice. 171.

253. Napoleon III had probably never been President nor Emperor but for the peasants and the priests, and the whole history have been different. 189.

254. Notwithstanding which, and that he only made audible a few elocutionary sounds, etc. 189.

255. From the time that he appears in the presence of the Lord, in a scene which we must say is not so shocking to our feelings of reverence as it seems to have been in some cases. 189.

256. His attention was not, like Arnold's, occupied on a variety of subjects, a circumstance of course tending to diminish its intensity on any one. 192.

257. In cross-examination, the complainant said he did not leave his work because the police wanted him. 192.

258. Moreover, the modern argument in favor of the supernatural origin of the Christian religion, drawn from its suitability to our needs and its divine response to our aspirations, must be admitted to be of exactly equal force in the mouth of a Mahometan or a fire-worshiper or an astrolater. 194.

259. The only regret now left us is that the text of the Old Testament has not been given in full, as was so excellently done by Von Tischendorf in the case of the New. 194.

260. It is a remarkable fact that, although probably there were more writers of Provençal poetry during those two centuries than there ever were in a similar period in any other land, they have not left a single masterpiece; they have vanished and made no sign. 194.

261. The governments of free nations always err when they try to bind them by international contracts without their previous consent, or, what is still worse, their previous dissent. 196.

262. Self-supporting though the German army is, 600,000 men can not be so long away from their homes without being a serious inconvenience and loss. 196.

263. The science of racing is there [in Admiral Rous's book] ably discussed, and contains some admirable strictures upon the handicap system of the present day. 196.

264. It is impossible to say how far the extent of influence compensates for its intensity. 198.

265. Even this mob only gave a coarse exaggeration of sentiments which sometimes display themselves elsewhere with almost equal vulgarity, if with less refinement. 198.

266. Nothing is too small or too mean to be disregarded by our scientific economy. 198.

267. William Brough wrote many of his best pieces for the stage after his brother's death, which took place, at a premature age, in 1860 ; and I lament to say that, while these pages were in the printer's hands, W. Brough was removed from this scene, at the early age of forty-four. 201.

268. You have no idea what a nervous thing it is to move about under a thousand jealous eyes, all turned suspiciously upon one, and belonging to twice the number of ready hands burning to put a bullet or a little cold steel into the first stranger they come across. 201.

269. The sad faces and joyous music formed an incongruous sight. 201.

270. Business in the markets for public securities was again inactive, but the transactions consisted mostly of purchases, and the tendency, on the whole, was favorable. 204.

271. The actual deprivation of freedom is a sentimental luxury with which he [the negro] can readily dispense. 204.

272. No words of ours could possibly reveal a more righteous moral indignation against many of the outrageous passages in Rousseau's "Confessions" than we find excited by

some of the opinions regarding them expressed by Mr. Morley.
204.

273. At this time I broke the last link of the chain that remained to connect me with taverns. 208.

274. Being early killed, I sent a party in search of his mangled body. 105.

275. The tardy decision of our Government to appoint a commissioner is matter for much regret, as had it not been for the courtesy of the French committee in extending the period for the reception of specimens, the walls of the British section would have been almost a blank. 210.

276. It almost completes my broken heart to see you continue the same course. 210.

277. The people are quiet and industrious, and the offenses which come before the magistrate both in number and character far less, and less atrocious, than is the case either in Bengal or farther on in Hindostan. 210.

278. Such an opinion as this given unbiased and unsought for, by a scientific character such as Mr. Fortune bears, ought to meet with attention. 210.

279. Nothing is unnecessarily expended, and nothing is injuriously retained; whereas in the case of alcohol it is the converse that holds true. 18.

280. It [the death of Prince Albert] will entirely alter the Queen's existence; he can not be replaced. 53.

281. The Protestant families that replaced them were destined to imbibe their ardor. 53.

282. Too much presumption in their own excellencies, too little indulgence to the defects of others, if it does not totally destroy our admiration, certainly eliminates our affection; and it is far better to be beloved than admired. 28.

283. The Waterloo man was represented by a little child of three; a Martin of course, who laid in the gutter. 37.

284. Those sterling qualities of generosity and discretion which underlaid their more prominent attractions. 37.

285. The domestic policy which for a decade of years followed the close of the great Revolutionary War. 19.

286. A man of whom it might be predicated that his political power would end with his political life. 45.

287. Who [Burke] could trace effects to their causes, and predicate from the actual what must be the future. 45

288. The future opportunity of discussing this difficult point presents itself in the chapter, etc. 30.

289. That is, with Israel religion replaced morality. 53.

290. Can we suppose that good blood replaces teaching? 53.

291. For my own part, how great a paradox soever my opinion may seem, I solemnly declare I see but little difference between having two husbands at one time, and at several times. 42.

292. Our last great experiment has now been at work for a decade of years. 19.

293. The occurrence, it was said at the banquet, was a thing “unprecedented in the history of Scotland.” We have no doubt of it; and we trust it will always remain so. 203.

294. That noted polygamist and wife-murderer, known as Henry VIII, did no more for the cause of learning in Old England when he invited Erasmus over to take a Greek professorship at Oxford, than our Puritan ancestry, when they built the first school-house in the New England woods. 203.

295. Was he able to dine upon eight hundred a year, or did he require twice that amount to do so satisfactorily? 203.

296. Englishmen are bad speakers. They are for the most part so awkward, so prosy, so ungrammatical, so hesitating, and so monotonous, as to cause the unphilosophic mind to lament that when Nature bestowed on us the gift of seeing and hearing, she denied to us the power of closing our ears which she gave us in respect of our eyes. 203.

297. But as with Socrates moral and intellectual excellence were inseparable, and as he could discover no security for conduct but knowledge, so he could find, in the first instance, at least, no other subject for knowledge but human conduct. 137.

298. It is not only possible, but probable, that on this point lay and clerical opinion are at variance. Such an admission is, however, disastrous for the Church, because it implies a funda-

mental difference between the mode in which the members of the Church and its pastors regard a subject of vital importance.
137.

299. Bodily and intellectual labor were paid at the same rate of wages. 137.

300. Sacred and profane wisdom agree in declaring that "pride goeth before a fall." 137.

301. Boys or lads from all the schools competed, and their success or otherwise indicated whose teaching was most efficient. 110.

302. She performed her promise of being discreet, to admiration. 168.

303. The carriage stopped at the small gate which led by a short gravel-walk to the house amid the nods and smiles of the whole party. 168.

304. It should be gratefully acknowledged that the information which is obtained by such pursuits as those of Professor Haughton, when confined within their proper limits, are highly interesting, and sometimes of value. 134.

305. The use of preparations of disgusting substances, such as products of disease, etc., which some homeœopaths have attempted to introduce as medicines, are disliked and rejected. 134.

306. On the tenant being ejected, the unexhausted value of the unpaid manures go to the landlord, without any allowance to either the tenant or the creditors who furnished them. 134.

307. It may perhaps appear to some persons that I give too prominent a place to modern Spiritualism. I do so advisedly, however. 204.

308. A season more favorable to the ascent and spawning of fish can scarcely be imagined—certainly never has been surpassed. 204.

309. This roused the Parisian audience to rapturous applause. I can not think that it will do so in England. 204.

310. To be worth anything, literary and scientific criticism require, both of them, the finest heads and the most sure tact. 138.

311. So false . . . are both popular and learned science in their criticism of the Bible. 138.

312. Why is the scraping of fiddles, the twanging of harps, and the dulcet notes of concertinas allowed? 142.

313. Surely there is both grandeur and eloquence in his apostrophe to the atheists, whom he knew abounded in Louis XIV's court, and whom he warned that, let them affect to disbelieve as they would, their eternity was an inevitable fact. 142.

314. Both individual and national prosperity are reconcilable with the principles of justice and brotherly kindness, nor can they safely rest upon any other foundation. 138.

315. The excommunication of the Stock Exchange is far more terrible than the interdict of the Pope or the bar of the Empire ever were. 143.

316. When Mr. Williams or Miss Hosmer, or any other friend were unable to accompany him from Rome to England, a courier had him in charge. 143.

317. Hence he considered marriage with a modern political economist as very dangerous. 168.

318. You might not have distinguished how I came by my look and manner. 168.

319. They were spreading his reputation, and every day bringing him new friends. 150.

320. Public opinion is a reality as solid to him as the globe, its phenomena as influential as sunshine and darkness. 150.

321. Thus Honegger's estimate of S. Warren, W. Carleton, and D. Jerrold, occupy more space and claim greater prominence than his estimate of Thackeray or Browning. 136.

322. How different it will be when the teaching in church and school alike are built upon the axiom ascribed to them in "By-and-By," that, as in the region of Morals, the Divine Will can never conflict with the Moral law; so in the region of Physics, the Divine Will can never conflict with the Natural law! 136.

323. But I think that experience, both in nature and in society, are against that ditch-water philosophy. 136.

324. Increase of ease and fame have strengthened his inclination to accept things as they are. 136.

325. He was dissatisfied with those whom circumstances had forbidden should ever be like himself. 148.

326. When Mrs. Anne died, her name and mantle fell worshipfully on Miss Anne, Jr., whom it was easy to see would be Mrs. Anne in time. 148.

327. Mrs. Jennings entered the drawing-room, where Elinor was sitting by herself, with an air of such hurrying importance as prepared her to hear something wonderful. 168.

328. The theoretic and the practical morality of every nation are far more influenced by national law and history, by literature and science, than by its religious creed; and, in turn, the current morals modify the creed. 138.

329. His beard was white, his face pale and melancholy, his eyes lustrous. 150.

330. I am one of those who can not describe what I do not see. 146.

331. A young hunter fell in love with a beautiful girl whom he sought for his wife, and being the pride of his tribe, both for swiftness in the race and for courage in war, his suit was accepted by her father. 105.

332. Need I remind you that it was not pure intellect, but intellect perverted by the undue cultivation of the religious sentiment, which caused all those frightful ecclesiastical persecutions and massacres which deluged Europe with human blood during the middle ages? 83.

333. He only has a free heart whom no prejudice of rank, or station, or country, or religion, or anything else, prevents from feeling all the emotions of admiration, or gratitude, or affection, or confidence, towards any without that pale, who have the corresponding qualities, which would have been rendered to those within its innermost inclosure. 78.

334. Vested with a dignity which humanity has never possessed in any other person, this aggravation in his case was unparalleled. 105.

335. It seems impossible that any young man can predicate

what will be required of him to do and believe in the English Established Church. 45.

336. It loves to break the chains from others' limbs, by which it disdains to have its own en fettered. 78.

337. To be active in the affairs of one's native corporation, and in settling controversies among one's friends there, are employments of the most laudable kind. 140.

338. Friendships which we once hoped and believed would never have grown cold. 99.

339. The elevation of 100 eliminated a hearty cheer from all quarters. 27.

340. Our interest in Persia is synonymous with that of the Persians. 55.

341. One of those good-hearted and morally-indolent people who let things go their own way, and have no thought of interfering with any one provided no one interferes with him. 146.

342. The translation of specimens from "Recent French Poets," by Arthur O'Shaughnessy, are very brightly done. 134.

343. Six o'clock came, and with it the company in succession, Hook, Matthews, and the rest—all but the anonymous guest, whom Yates began to think, and almost to hope, would not come at all. 148.

344. Were the *Lascivie* of Giulio Romano unjustly suppressed because they were executed with the combined mastership of a Giulio Romano and a Marc-Antonio Raimondi? 172.

345. Whereon Don Guzman replied with one of those smiles of his, which (as Amyas said afterward) was so abominably like a sneer, that he had often hard work to keep his hands off the man. 146.

346. I earnestly pressed his coming to us, in my letter. 168.

347. There was about her the brilliancy of courts and palaces, the enchantment of a love-story, the suffering of a victim of despotic power. 142.

348. There was the buoyancy of spirit, the undoubting confidence that the riddle of the universe had at last been satisfactorily solved, and the power of seizing the picturesque and

striking aspects of things, and embodying abstract theories in vivid symbols which marks the second order of intellects. 142.

349. Whom Mr. J. informed me, died young, etc. 148.

350. Yet I see wretches here whom I can not hardly believe share the same common womanhood as my Theodora. 148.

351. I have seen a woman meet with an indignant rejection the offer of a man whom she knew had for his object simply a wife, and marriage in general. 148.

352. The pedant Mr. Malone conjectures to be Matthew Clifford, Master of the Charter House. 168.

353. The beaux of that day used the abominable art of painting their faces, as well as the women. 168.

354. This is one of the most important cases of releasing right of re-entry for conditions broken which has been settled by arbitration for a considerable period. 146.

355. Cardinal Wiseman has taken advantage of the attack to put forth one of the most brilliant appeals that has appeared in my time. 146.

356. Thermometers . . . were carefully observed, the temperature recorded, and a reduction made, etc. 150.

357. The Prince Regent's present of casts from the Elgin Marbles have arrived at Florence, and I hope you have seen them. 134.

358. To be worth anything, literary and scientific criticism require the finest heads and the most sure tact. They require, besides, that the world and the world's experience shall have come some considerably way. 138.

359. The body is constantly changing, and the mind is only a change of thought corresponding; neither body nor mind are identical or the same for any two seconds together, but are part of, and in constant flux with, all the forces around. 143.

360. The country was laid waste, the cattle and crops, and even the houses destroyed. 150.

361. It will scarcely be supposed that I publish a letter, however deeply interesting in itself, so liable to misconstruction, without much consideration. 172.

362. Locomotion, no doubt, is difficult and costly to the

poor ; but in civilized states neither the difficulty nor the cost are insuperable. 143.

363. Neither his conduct nor his language have left me with that impression. 143.

364. Fielding is supposed to be simply taking one side in one of those perpetual controversies which has occupied many generations and never approaches a settlement. 146.

365. The "White Doe" is one of those poems which makes many readers inclined to feel a certain tenderness for Jeffrey's dogged insensibility. 146.

366. Our method of protecting "defenseless woman," of guarding the being whom we say is weak in body and in mind, is to place her almost as completely at man's mercy as the slave at his master's. 148.

367. This is only one instance of several where your reviewer has imputed to me errors which I have not committed, in order that he may correct them. 166.

368. As the leading and consistent champion of the oppressed, I trust you will permit me in your columns to advocate the cause of moderate humanity to helpless animals. 166.

369. As has been stated already, the severity of the symptoms were no criterion of the severity of the disease. 134.

370. The investigation of the laws under which the fifty-four simple bodies have formed the numerous compound substances which we see in nature ; and the means by which compound substances can be resolved into their original elements, or thrown into new combinations, are the objects of the science of chemistry. 134.

371. A kind of savage little Switzerland, neither wanting in graver nor lesser interests of responsible parliamentary government. 178.

372. He [Phocion] conquered with few soldiers, and he convinced with few words. I know not what better description I could give you either of a great captain or great orator. 178.

373. The very landlord's agent, who has been giving you all the landlord side of the question, when you come to the subject of evictions, breaks away and becomes an Irishman. 172.

374. I have seen some criminals in my lifetime whom, had I been superstitious, I should have said were children of the devil. 148.

375. His [Dante's] is a poem, one of the completest works that exists in any language. 146.

376. It is one of those characters that requires peculiar care, which only repetition can give, but it never can be a part that can inspire a person with an eager desire to go to a theatre to see represented. 146.

377. Jealous of the reputation of Turenne, and of his increased favor with the King—since he had abjured the errors of Protestantism to embrace those of Catholicism—Condé desired to share in the dangers and glory of their expedition. 196.

378. They both speak English a little, though it is thirteen years since they left it. 196.

379. He [Edward Irving] received my free remarks on the terrors which he seeks to inspire with great good nature. 172.

380. That great Teacher himself whom he might fear would have passed away . . . is ever waiting, etc. 148.

381. With a scream of joy, Dharma turned round and saw the adopted son, whom she believed was at that moment in some Italian dungeon. 148.

382. No one came to my assistance, apparently not being aware of my misadventure. 198.

383. There is abundance of practical ability among working-men, both for organization and management, and it would be calumnious to assert that there would be a lack of the honesty and conscientiousness essential to success; at any rate, that there would at least be as much of these qualities as found among other classes. 198.

384. Perry saw a red flag hoisted in the harbor with a smile of contempt. 172.

385. I think it [*Le Théâtre d'Éducation*, by Madame de Genlis] is one of the prettiest books that has been written for young persons. 146.

386. The English were repeatedly defeated, their dominion in the island almost lost. 150.

387. There was no character created by him into which life and reality were not thrown with such vividness, that the thing written did not seem to his readers the thing actually done.
198.

388. It is curious to see how very little is said on the subject treated in the present essay, by the great writers on jurisprudence. 172.

389. The plan proposed by Mr. Bright was certainly one of the boldest that has ever been put forward. 146.

390. He subsequently published his essay, and it proved to be one of the most valuable works that has ever issued from the press. 146.

391. The remembrance he was pleased to honor me with in his last moments will make his end only with mine. 210.

392. These twenty words translate those five which Cæsar uses, perhaps with fair accuracy. 172.

393. It is true that Scotch and English patronage are two different things. 138.

394. People ceased to wonder by degrees. 172.

395. Rules whose wisdom both English and American experience are sufficient to approve. 138.

396. The terrible War of Succession had now arrived at such a point that the royal authority seemed on the point of being destroyed. 211.

397. Under the influence of so many concurring causes the French influence rapidly declined. 211.

398. In these two laws, rightly understood, we have a clew which goes far to unravel the complicated labyrinth of European thought during the last two thousand years. 207.

399. The huzzas of an enthusiastic multitude have effectually drowned the echo of the innumerable groans of slaughtered foreigners. 201.

400. Close as we stood to the choir, it was well-nigh impossible to distinguish the separate voices; each blended into each other with such perfect harmony. 201.

401. This was done by a subscription limited to a few friends, among whom appears the name of the Prince of Wales. 199.

402. It is impossible to apply any epithet to the shape of her hand too laudatory. Small, classical, exquisite in form, as that of any world-famed statue; and the way in which it was set upon her ample . . . shoulders was in perfect keeping with that sculpture-looking head. 200.

403. Not having seen them for some years, her arrival occasioned considerable excitement. 105.

404. He is neither disposed to sanction bloodshed nor deceit. 177.

405. The hardship is that in these times one can neither speak of kings or queens without suspicion of politics or personalities. I intended neither. 177.

406. I feel inclined to grin and then to growl, instead of taking off my hat, when I see a man perching himself up above the world in which his fellows are struggling, like the poet's jackdaw. 173.

407. In this book, Lady Morgan embodies her own views in the heroine, who is as wild, fascinating, romantic, and extravagant as ever trod the stage of theatre or page of romance. 201.

408. DR. HARVEY'S CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP.—March 18, 1879. Sir, A correspondent in to-day's paper makes the assertion that Dr. Harvey has left the U. P. Church, and gone over to the Established. I beg to state that this is not the case. At the present time Dr. Harvey's name is on the roll as a member in full communion with South College Street U. P. Church, and was present as such at the last celebration of the ordinance in January last.—I am, etc., B. 199.

409. With the exception of this passage, I never remember to have read a pamphlet with warmer feelings of sympathy and respect. 179.

410. It is entirely unreasonable to doubt that were temporal aid and support also offered they would likewise have been at once and thankfully received. 97.

411. If with equal force of character his intellectual power had been less, we should feel the shock without the mysterious attraction. 97.

412. The seventeenth century evidently had a different notion

of books and women than that which flourishes in the nineteenth.
114.

413. It is true I boarded in the house of Mr. Cherry, the head-master, but I scarcely ever saw him out of school, and I never remember to have heard his voice except when in anger.
179.

414. It would be as well to inquire into the chances of establishing a mutually benefiting intercourse between the several universities of our nation. 114.

415. When he directs his powers against sheer obstruction and antiquated prejudice—against abuses in prisons, or the game laws, or education—we can have no fault to find. 117.

416. The third chair that is vacant lies between three professors. 115.

417. In approaching the practical problem, there are two parts that will need to be kept distinct—the first starting of the new system, and the keeping it going after it has been started.
108.

418. But you will bear it as you have so many things. 101.

419. In October, George and myself went to spend a week or ten days at Hampton Court. 91.

420. Gordon Glenaen, whose own business not requiring much unremitting attention, often left his more immediate concerns. 89.

421. They have an immense work to do, which, had they been at it for the last eight months, the whole insurrection might have been prevented. 86.

422. Processions of priests and religiosi have been for several days past praying for rain, but the gods are either angry, or Nature too powerful. 177.

423. Nobler and loftier emotions lit up the hearts of men who had only sacrifices to make, with a generous enthusiasm.
171.

424. But it is not one motive alone, or the mere fanaticism of ignorant and honest peasants, which makes tales, like those of the miracles of Lourdes and La Salette, originate such monster pilgrimages as we have recently witnessed. 83.

425. Francis, who fidgets them both to death, and whom I was so thankful was not coming, etc. 147.

426. It is, of course, not one of the poems which show the poet's genius at its highest point. 144.

427. Those more important and complex changes which political and social science respectively have brought about. 137.

428. But scarce were they hidden away, I declare,
Than the giant came in with a curious air. 123.

429. It is a doctrine not very easily adapted to his habitual creed, and which drops out of his mind whenever he passes from external nature to himself or his fellows. 127.

430. The history of Dr. Mitford's extravagance and folly have been written by Mr. Harness himself. 135.

431. I have not given them when, perhaps, they were most necessary; but only when I fancied they might be useful, or that I had something pertinent to quote or to say. 119.

432. But this does not make it the less really trifling, or hinder one nowadays seeing it to be trifling directly we examine it. 118.

433. It would not suit the rules of art, nor of my own feelings, to write in that style. 117.

434. We are all Englishmen, and men of Devon, as you [Lucy Passmore] seem to be by your speech? 201.

435. He rolled back the tide of reproach and contempt with which the Pharisees thought to overwhelm him, his converts, and his cause, upon their own heads, etc. 171.

436. If in the early age of the Church the person of Jesus could only be apprehended by the multitude as the great phenomenon that it really was, in the form of apotheosis, this does not exclude a different conception in other times and under other circumstances. 173.

437. There has been a little civil war between the Ecclesiastical Commission, chiefly bishops, and the deans and chapters, whom the pious prelates have defrauded of some patronage and converted to their own benefit. 89.

438. Several neighboring gentlemen contributed works for which they had either given commissions direct to the most pop-

ular of our national artists, or had purchased them during this exhibition at the Royal Academy. 86.

439. Among other fields on which the battle was fought, was the Poetry Professorship, the chair of which, in 1841, Keble ceased to fill, and was extremely anxious that his friend, the late Isaac Williams, should succeed to it. 86.

440. One longed to copy the picture with jewels as some skillful mosaicist has copied Da Vinci's Last Supper in Vienna. 171.

441. The obvious and acknowledged evils which the best-worked poor-law either produces, nor can neither prevent nor cure. 177.

442. But although Mary was thus destined to bloom like a rose in a conservatory, her days neither passed in indolence, nor without enjoyment. 177.

443. Who begged that she might have out the four shillings she had paid in bacon, etc. 171.

444. The painted buttercup is probably blue, and the bluebell yellow, but the tradition that there are such beautiful things in far-off lanes and meadows is all which the poor babes know of the pure delights which Nature meant for them. 83.

445. Everything that Dr. Macleod writes is worth preserving, and we heartily welcome this collection of stories and sketches, though all of which, if we mistake not, have previously appeared in magazines. 89.

446. One day it [the sparrow] did not perform certain tricks which he [Yelves] had taught it, to his satisfaction. 173.

447. Nearly one hundred ounces were divided between the four in the first fortnight. 114.

448. Opinion is divided between Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Vesey, and Mrs. Ord. 115.

449. I had the misfortune to displease him by unveiling of the future, and revealing all the dangers, etc. 108.

450. I am anxious for the time when he will talk as much nonsense to me as I have to him. 101.

451. Jerrold, Mr. Herbert Ingram, Mr. Peter Cunningham, and myself, were out for a day's ramble. 91.

452. The Dowager's attorney was Mr. James Bowker, a person who, in the midst of all the aspersions that have been cast upon various parties—on Mr. Frederick Bowker among the rest—yet we do not know that there has ever been a word of blame cast on Mr. James Bowker. 89.

453. Lamb's taste, all of whose likings I can always sympathize with, but not generally with his dislikings. 86.

454. In the last year of the sixteenth century there was a scientific association assembled at St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, where one subject was discussed which spiritualists would not even now consider a folly, or count as lost time the period necessary for discussing it. 86.

455. Nobody could expect the Church to resign that spiritual independence which it holds essential to religion, and which till now was never doubted, without a struggle. 173.

456. It is not the strength of the hand which holds the torch, but the flame which crowns it, which causes the fuel to blaze. 83.

457. D'Aguesseau was one of the most illustrious of the illustrious magistrates that have presided in the high courts of France. 144.

458. Owing to these and other causes, high and low life are gradually melting into one another. 137.

459. So he tells of a steward trusted for a long while utterly by his master, but unfaithful, wasting the goods confided to him for his own purposes. 171.

460. Now, I neither believe that there is any contradiction in all this, nor that Bacon gives us the right interpretation, etc. 177.

461. The circumstances of the times in which he lived called forth those qualities to which, however men may differ as to the purposes to which they were applied, all men will agree are worthy to be called heroic qualities. 89.

462. He left the glory of communicating these to the world to Meursius and Morel. 173.

463. I assure you that neither the name of author nor bookseller has the least sway with the editor in regulating praise or censure in the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." 177.

464. Fights frequently ensue in consequence, but are generally put a stop to before any material damage is done by the interference of friends. 171.

465. There was not a department of its administration which did not require scrutiny and rectification. 83.

466. Mrs. Treherne, whom I trusted would have taken her share in the nursing, proving more of a hindrance than a help. 147.

467. Few people learn anything that is worth learning easily. 173.

468. Professor Heyse, whose book is one of the wisest and most beautiful treatises on this subject which have ever fallen into my hands. 144.

469. One very important objection is, that with my father I am living in a style which I can not afford, and to which, if I once became accustomed, I should find it very difficult to give up. 89.

470. The honorable gentleman must not expect to repeal a bill which had passed with the general concurrence of the House, and the approbation of the people of this country, without the most strenuous opposition. 171.

471. Scarcely was breakfast over than a message was brought that Mr. Cassilis desired to see his niece privately. 123.

472. Now if we recognize this truth in the case of men as between themselves, how can we refuse assent to it as between men and women? 115.

473. If motherhood does not include the companionship of the children, if it does not mean the training, by love, of their young minds, and the rendering their lives happy by judicious care, what can it mean? 108.

474. She took a moment to herself ere she should join her child, and permitted herself this strange indulgence. 171.

475. I am sure there is not an individual connected with the "Daily News"—who knows its true interests—who will not look upon this day as the blackest in its calendar. 83.

476. A more Catholic creed for the sincere and spiritual

may surely be found, than either that which consists in a feeble and doubting recognition of reason and conscience, or in the total abnegation of all privileges of a moral being. 177.

477. After the delivery of this speech, which, being translated by Madame de Staël, was read with admiration, not only in England, but on the Continent. 171.

478. It is but seldom we find a grievance sheltered under a religious name distinctly challenged by the ministers of religion. 173.

479. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley is one of those few men who naturally rise superior to any accidental preferment. 144.

480. I must now make to you a general assertion, which, if you will note down and examine at your leisure, you will find true and useful. 89.

481. Even papa, who Penelope told me she had seen brushing the dust off an old rocking-horse, etc. 147.

482. Persons who suited and sympathized assembled in small circles, which permitted the access of new members cautiously, but received those who had once been admitted without preference or distinction. 171.

483. The protesters against unequal privileges are the true apostles of national unity, and the real setters of class against class are class institutions, legalized inequalities associated with that faith whose robe is righteousness, and her message to men a message of brotherhood and concord. 86.

484. In estimating the labors of the German Reformer, we must neither forget the temper of the man, nor of the age in which he lived—his fierce enthusiasm, or the spiritual corruption by which he was surrounded. 177.

485. He turned to her father as he spoke with the instinct of good breeding. 171.

486. I am certain that, from the sub-editors down to the smallest boy, there is not one in the office that has had direct communication with you who does not look upon your loss as a personal misfortune. 83.

487. The prospect of being guillotined seemed to be singularly disagreeable to him, though he had helped a multitude of

people to find that road out of the world with the utmost composure. 173.

488. For one who had been in succession fellow of Balliol, head-master of a great public school, and dean of a cathedral, to be promoted to a bishopric was very much a matter of course, especially in the case of one whose labors in the Oxford University Commission would alone have quite sufficed to bring prominently into notice. 89.

489. After an early dinner at Zermatt, my wife and myself walked to the foot of the Gorner glacier. 91.

490. But the problem is one which no research has hitherto solved, and probably never will. 101.

491. Sacred and profane wisdom agree in declaring that "pride goeth before a fall." 137.

492. A constant intercourse between the students of the various professional schools, and between these and the students in arts, is surely of great importance in giving breadth and fairness to their respective views. 115.

493. "Hylas," the celebrated thirteenth idyl of Theocritus, is one of the most perfect which have come down to our time. 144.

494. Northern and Southern preaching differs somewhat. 137.

495. Scarcely was my sister gone, than I had the opportunity, etc. 123.

496. Lord Chelmsford is put on his trial for an alleged mistake in the disposition of troops in war, and why not a police officer who has placed a young man's life in peril, and who, but for public energy, would have been executed? 127.

497. We believe the freedom and happiness of a people are not the result of their political institutions, but that their political institutions are, in great degree, the result of their own temper and aspiration. 119.

498. All the parties on said bills were insolvent except myself. The answer to this was short and similar: "Give us security, and we will accede to your wish." 201.

499. Perhaps we might venture to add, that it is hardly ex-

plicable, except as a portrait drawn by a skillful hand guided by love, and by love intensified by the consciousness of some impassable barrier. 117.

500. I was assured that if taken up by English capitalists, whom they seemed very anxious should buy and work them, the mines would be found highly remunerative. 147.

501. Houseleek . . . is still believed to protect the roof on which it grows from thunderbolts. 171.

502. There is nothing which is possible which he can not effect. 83.

503. But he was neither fitted by abilities nor disposition to answer the wishes of his mother and sister, who longed, etc. 177.

504. This exploration proved not altogether infructuous of pleasure to both Grote and myself. 91.

505. The Queen, without exception, is one of the best transport ships afloat. 201.

506. Directly he saw she was serious, however, his rage and mortification were indescribable. 118.

507. His knowledge of French and Italian literature were far beyond the common. 135.

508. He had scarcely done so, than a French lieutenant endeavored to thrust in below him. 123.

509. It may be that the terms on which the original colonists accepted farms under the grantees may have tended to give rise to the system. 213.

510. It frittered away the success gained through an alliance with scientific principles which would have carried any set of men to a triumph by a series of outrages on all the opinions which have the deepest root in the English mind. 166.

511. The crimes which he [Dr. Büchper] lays to the charge of Christianity may have been due rather to the absence of its true spirit in many of its so-called disciples than from any inherent intolerance in that spirit itself. 111.

512. She detested him because she had deluded herself, with the usual equanimity of an injured woman. 169.

513. It was the sharp contest with the temptations which

crowd the threshold of an opening life which made her what she was. 84.

514. The length any reader chooses to go in their study, is his own affair, etc. 92.

515. Macaulay was mistaken in expecting that Lord Durham would call his enemies to account, and still less his friends. 198.

516. I venture to repeat a suggestion made in my last report, as to which there is a very general agreement among my colleagues, that, because of the difficulty, educative power, and the comparatively small number who take languages and mathematics, a higher grant should be paid for them than for the others. 194.

517. The conclusions attainable are generally too vague to be of value either for speculation or practical use. 178.

518. No one ever wounded himself more madly, more passionately, or so causelessly as he. 124.

519. Then, with ingenuous vanity, and forgetting grammar in gush, he [C. Dickens] protests, "Nobody will miss her like I shall." 118.

520. Starting on the service in the most cheery way, and with every plank and spar about her as lithe and elastic as the sole use of ash and yew could render them, a score of trips could not fail to bring her to her knees, etc. 106.

521. Mrs. Corney and her daughters carried out trays full of used cups, and great platters of uneaten bread and butter into the back-kitchen to be washed up after the guests were gone. 170.

522. The statement is dovetailed in between an attack on aristocratic converts to Rome and young men in business who attend "Ritualist ceremonial." 115.

523. He ridicules the notion that truth will prevail; it never has and it never will. 102.

524. Between such a Scylla and Charybdis, who can steer clear? 116.

525. This plan has done much to bridge over the gulf between the working-man and his employer, and indeed between all classes. 114.

526. He lost no more time in setting out than could be avoided. 122.

527. When Mr. Gladstone said that the true end and object of free thought was to cleave to objects of faith freely chosen, and not to end in a life rather roving and vagrant than free, . . . he seems to us to have expressed what we have been putting with force as well as beauty. 164.

528. This is the least satisfactory part of the story, which is full of a modest freshness and refinement, and which the reader will find very refreshing and delightful, amid the many hot and hasty productions of this novel-writing age. 126.

529. Like Voltaire, Buckle preferred the heat and dust of the combat in the cause of justice and freedom, rather than to consult merely his own comfort and remain mute and quiet. 125.

530. Surely it would be desirable that some person who knew Sir Walter . . . should be charged with this article. 96.

531. The rational and the emotional nature have such intricate relations that one can not exist in great richness and force without justifying an inference as to the other. 138.

532. This is one of the most important cases of releasing right of re-entry for conditions broken which has been settled by arbitration for a considerable period. 146.

533. Either because he is not a demigod, or that through long security he has lost the power to take the buffets and rewards of fortune "with equal thanks," he does not move entirely contented within the shadow that for the hour has crossed his triumphal path. 121.

534. My intentions were good, but my perseverance faulty. 151.

535. With the exception of this passage, I never remember to have read a pamphlet with warmer feelings of sympathy and respect. 179.

536. The state of confusion, apprehension, and surprise in which they were plunged by the death of their Master, make it very unaccountable that an attempt so daring . . . should have been made. 135.

537. Lord Granville's share in the correspondence is not only marked by controversial skill and tact of the highest kind, but it is also characterized by the most perfect firmness and explicitness. 214.

538. The inferior number of red particles in their blood do not make women the political inferiors of men. 133.

539. That refinement which is seldom or ever found except among persons that have experienced superior advantages to those which I have enjoyed. 122.

540. The gossip of the time in which they live is certain to credit them continually with vices in which they do not indulge, and in faults which they do not commit. 112.

541. I really believe that, except to doctors and clergymen, and the very few intimate friends who have seen me frequently, even my state of extremity has been doubted. 111.

542. Accident having opened a new and most congenial career to him, and having become a great favorite of and of much use to Mr. Nash, he ultimately accompanied his patron to London. 103.

543. Preaching on one occasion in a village chapel, a pious old woman said to him, etc. 105.

544. I had hoped never to have seen the statues again when I missed them on the bridge [over the Seine]. 100.

545. There is not a minister in the Church who has ever asked me to preach for him who has ever got a refusal if I was disengaged. 82.

546. The testimony of a man whose peculiarly strong and manly mind, and his intense love of all that is Scottish, make it specially valuable. 87.

547. If our standard for man's and woman's education were on a level, if it was the natural thing for an intellectual woman to give as much time and energy to study as it is for an intellectual man, etc. 95.

548. Precision imports pruning the expression so as to exhibit neither more nor less than an exact copy of his idea who uses it. 92.

549. The death is announced of Sir W. C. Anstruther, a Nova Scotia baronet, whose creation dates from 1694. 196.

550. The oddity has become always odder, the paradoxes more paradoxical. 152.

551. I should esteem a man a selfish coward, whom I might pity, but I don't think I could ever love him again, if in any way he did wrong for my sake. 86.

552. If a man's conscience is either crotchety, superstitious, or cowardly, this is positive proof that the man himself must have been either false, idle, or cowardly in his thoughts, and some degree of disapprobation and contempt are the appropriate punishments for these offenses. 185.

553. At the period of which I am here treating, we mutually felt disposed to try how far a real country-house life would suit our now advancing age. 40.

554. These tracts were always kept lighted, and the expense thereof defrayed by a special tax. 151.

555. Unfortunately, general disappointment was felt among readers beyond Italy and France, because the discoveries of men belonging to other nationalities were not treated with proper fairness, and because not only undue prominence was given even to the less important observations made by Father Secchi himself, but that, in fact, the greater portion of the contents of the original consisted wholly of Father Secchi's own observations and his own conclusions therefrom. 121.

556. Not that a sunbeam would have been so foolish as to have come in; it would have known how much it would have been out of place. 100.

557. It was this which made his sect so feared and hated among certain classes in Rome. 82.

558. A church whose creeds are determined, its chief officers appointed, its discipline administered, and its revenues secured by the state. 87.

559. Living with the Morgans, they force him [Coleridge] to come with them to the lecture-room. 106.

560. I found what a poor, superficial creature I was afterward. 170.

561. Man is not always to be condemned for not distinguishing between Christianity in itself, and in the declarations and faith of all around him. 115.

562. So gifted are they with correctness of ear, that they can reproduce an air after once hearing it with the most perfect exactness. 164.

563. Mr. Clay prompted him to seek a solution of the sectional issues which had been pressed by Northern politicians upon Congress by another compromise. 169.

564. It is the grand stroke of policy that so filled the "patriotic" party with delight which has created the present embarrassment for the ministry, and increased the danger of war. 84.

565. Steam-factories of all descriptions have sprung up by the dozen, where their very suggestion was formerly considered an offense. 92.

566. We are too apt to forget that between the real hidden nature of the respectable and the disreputable classes, the difference is not quite so sharp and decided as it flatters our self-love to imagine. 116.

567. Blake wrote and drew with marvelous genius, but I doubt whether any one has or would care to follow in his steps. 102.

568. Regarded from the point of view of that disinterested and impartial public whose eyes are not shut by the promptings of cliquism, nor their ears beguiled by its jargon—who know nothing of the fatuous flattery, etc. 87.

569. I will not state them in my own language, but in the language of one the poetical charm of whose mind and style have perhaps a little overclouded his reputation as a political philosopher. 135.

570. The premises are spacious, and specially adapted to the purposes of education, and the locality one of the most healthy suburbs of London. 151.

571. It must remain fixed for the latter end of April, unless any very bad weather should set in, or that you can fix with agreeable traveling company. 121.

572. It is not the citizen soldier, who fights at Marathon and Platæa, or defends the rising republics of Rome and North America, who ever becomes fatal to liberty in his native land: it is the victorious mercenary, to whom a nation has intrusted its defense. 82.

573. If he does not distinguish between the province of reason and emotion—the most difficult of philosophical problems—he keeps clear of the cruder mysticism. 116.

574. Stirring up at the same time no little ill-will between the various races—English, French, Scotch, and Irish—who inhabited Canada. 114.

575. It [the pamphlet on Ultramontanism] must clear Mr. Gladstone of suspicion of Romanizing with all sensible men forever. 164.

576. Between the junction of the Yuba and Feather Rivers a considerable space is left dry. 115.

577. Mrs. Walford recognized in the young man who lightly swung himself from the glossy coat of a spirited Arabian the heir of Ormond Hall. 170.

578. About four o'clock, complaining of shortness of breath, Captain Pendleton, who occupied an adjoining room, . . . was called to lift him into the easy-chair. 106.

579. Is the demand of the cotton and of the iron for money so real and specific that the coin is produced, like wine is produced in bottles for the drinkers who desire to drink wine? 118.

580. Disobedience to this unbending law of Nature must be followed by suffering, while its due observance fits man for residence on any part of the earth's surface. 92.

581. Things may be dared before an audience which, like those of Charles II's reign, has practically announced itself unscrupulous, which could not be done before one which presumably contained persons of moral nicety. 84.

582. We thought it imprudent to delay our return longer than could be avoided. 122.

583. He shrinks neither from the coarse nor the absolutely disgusting. 178.

584. The office whose duties he had been called upon to perform had in a brief space whitened the dark locks and bent the stalwart frames of even the youngest of those who had preceded him as with the frosts and weights of many winters. 169.

585. M. Guizot's republication of some of his more important political essays, written at intervals during a period of fifty years, are interesting at the present moment. 133.

586. Faults very often drop from us by thinking about them. I was remarking to a friend one day the common negligence of writing "I never should have thought to have seen you here," when he smiled and showed me that I myself had done it in the "Examiner." I thought I should have dropped at the shock. 100.

587. Warmly attached to country pursuits, political life was a burden and sacrifice to him. 106.

588. Her mother . . . watched her fair young daughter flitting about among the dark Italians, and speaking their language so easily and fluently, with great maternal pride. 170.

589. Not returning home as expected, the family became alarmed, and about nine o'clock a party of men set out alongside of the river in search of the boys. 106.

590. "The modern Oxford Reformer," he says, "is apt to be a democrat in kid gloves; he propounds revolutionary sentiments sufficient to make a bishop's hair bristle on his head in a subdued and lady-like voice." 170.

591. A nation must laugh, and there is all the difference whether it laughs like a satyr, or like those bitter fish-women did in France at blood and slaughter, or like we have laughed under Punch's auspices for many years. 118.

592. There are, however, grave doubts whether it [the Licensing Bill] will be found "sensible" either in the sense of being wise or of being a perceptible agent either for good or evil. 178.

593. I have heard one story (but do not vouch for its truthfulness) that one good-looking lass who emigrated, on arrival at the harbor of Otago, had six offers made from the shore, before she got landed, through a speaking-trumpet. 169.

594. It would have overwhelmed any one whose pride was less colossal, whose strength less obstinate, whose resources less rich than his. 151.

595. If ever man's humor were useful to instruct as well as to delight, it is that of Michael Angelo Titmarsh. 95.

596. There is no real belief until one discerns the necessary harmony between every part of the divine whole. 115.

597. Penetrated to his inmost heart with sympathy for the poor, he has been mistaken, again not without his own fault, for an advocate of their high-handed oppression. 92.

598. And this prevents their attending enough to what is in the Bible, and makes them battle for what is not in the Bible, but they have put it there. 87.

599. Whether this disaster was originated by some malicious or interested incendiary, or that the inventor had forgotten to arrange "leaden wires with iron weights" over a few protecting machines, which is more likely, it is not material to inquire. 121.

600. Our sincere and grateful sense of their kind and heartfelt sympathy with us in the mutual loss we have sustained by the untimely decease of my late brother. 40.

601. A lady who gives them no more trouble than she can avoid. 122.

602. It is not Lord Hartington, but the Liberal party who elected him to the lead, who are responsible for the disappointment which his speeches sometimes cause us. 82.

603. Could I have chosen my own period of the world to have lived in, and my own type of life, it should be the feudal age, and the life of a Cid, the redresser of wrongs. 100.

604. As Nature succeeds to the place of a God whom men were conceived to be bound to obey, but able arbitrarily to disobey, so is it represented as the source of a law distinct from the actual course of human life, and to which it does not necessarily conform. 128.

605. As a rule, the girls appeared less intelligent than the boys. Miss Whately informed me that the appearance was less from any want of natural intellect, than in making them understand the advantages of education. 112.

606. It is the fences by which local bodies have been surrounded, the limitations which have been imposed upon them, which have turned them into narrow, exclusive, and therefore more or less corrupt rings. 82.

607. Women of forty, even fifty, are more cherished and as advantageously married as chits of sixteen. Another advantage, too, they possess—of generally marrying men as young or younger than themselves. 125.

608. Massinger is a decided Whig; Beaumont and Fletcher high-flying, passive-obedience Tories. 151.

609. Byron never committed the mistake of imagining, either that there was a Greece with a strongly-defined boundary, or a distinct Greek nationality. 178.

610. The article begins with a statement that, "in spite of Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism, Dr. Charles Rogers is a patriot and a clergyman." This remark would apply to any other patriot—Epaminondas, Curtius, the Earl of Chatham, Kossuth, or Mr. Robert Crawford—quite as much as to Dr. Rogers. 194.

611. We have done our best to put this question plainly, and we think that, if the Westminster Reviewer will read over what we have written twice or thrice with patience and attention, some glimpse of our meaning will break in even on his mind. 169.

612. I hold myself bound not to do anything that may facilitate raising a religious cry against a person who may be unassailable as a politician, on evidence extorted from his own mouth. 170.

613. It is quite clear that it is not the last weight raised which regulates the weight of the letter; but the weight of the letter which regulates, which is the last weight which will be raised. 82.

614. Living in the keen air of poverty and buffeted by the wind of persecution, the hue of health was in her cheeks, her limbs were strong, her heart high. 151.

615. It is not altogether an unreasonable hypothesis advocated by Warburton, that eventually in the celebration [of the

Eleusinian mysteries] something like the unity of the Divine power and the immortality of the soul were inculcated. 135.

616. The same independence of spirit prompted the young philosopher [Bentham] to examine the Thirty-nine Articles offered for his acceptance before signing them. 169.

617. If he had lived longer, it would have been difficult for him to have kept the station to which he had risen. 100.

618. If Christ rose not from the dead, if he wrought no miracles, then our conception of Christianity must be one that shocks every moral feeling; false claims of power, pretended miracles, deceived apostles, deluded converts, and a creed that placed on God's right hand an equal Son, blessed by that God whose glory it invades with every token of favor. 170.

619. Which [the engraving] is neither like me nor the picture. 178.

620. The Divine head is full of pathos, and some of the children beautifully felt. 151.

621. I see no difference in this respect between the dweller in clubs or in convents. 116.

622. The teaching of true science, whose flattery hath for the most part usurped its place. 92.

623. Culture points out that the harmonious perfection of generations of Puritans and Nonconformists have been, in consequence, sacrificed. 133.

624. When preparing for his examinations, I had sometimes to rise from my own bed to urge him to retire to his. 105.

625. The connection of heart and brain in him was wonderfully intimate, the quantity and obstinacy of emotion extraordinary. 151.

626. The restriction to one part of a process . . . sometimes whets the desire for a change into fierceness. 170.

627. But the young doctor came, and the old doctor came, and the infants were laid in cotton-wool, and the room heated up to keep them warm, and baby-teaspoonfuls of milk given them. 151.

628. When they endeavor to draw a line between some

books as entitled to the subjugation of human reason, while of other books reason is allowed to judge. 115.

629. The total absence of discrimination between the relative value of facts, etc. 116.

630. Directly he saw she was serious, however, his rage and mortification were indescribable. 118.

631. When the literary and commercial value of a book are necessarily the same. 138.

632. I wrote that cruel letter to my wife, which turned her from her home, at Mrs. Gerrarde's house. 169.

633. Those who walk in their sleep have seldom or ever the most distant recollection that they have been dreaming at all. 121.

634. In one, literary aspects are selected; in the other, the calculus of scientific detail. 151.

635. That the public, keeping in mind that the Government Office, which is subject to hostile criticism, may have a great deal to say for itself, but which it can not say—or can not say it there and then—should reserve its final opinion on the matter in question, whatever that may be. 87.

636. There is scarcely one of the agitators who profess to speak the sentiments of working-men, who has ever rallied more than a few hundreds of the roughs of London round him. 82.

637. When I recollect the way in which you saw me opposed to Perceval on the 21st of February, 1803, and that I compare his present situation with mine, etc. 121.

638. So fickle was his [King Theodore's] temper, so intermingled his good and bad qualities, so inscrutable his motives, that the attempt to draw a full and correct portrait of him has always baffled me. 151.

639. On my way hither I had crossed a chasm where the ledge had been broken down, by keeping a tight hold on the inequalities of the rock. 169.

640. But this does not make it the less really trifling, or hinder one nowadays seeing it to be trifling directly we examine it. 118.

641. Having become their property by the fortunes of war,

and having been temporarily propped up by its captors for their own convenience, the people of Belfort indulged the hope that it was to be spared them. 106.

642. Even at this distance of time I can scarcely relate the scene I then witnessed, without an overpowering sense of horror and indignation. 170.

643. The evening was made pleasant with sacred music, and the fatigues of two long services repaired by simple refections. 151.

644. Those who believe the immortality of the soul generally quit life with fully as much, if not more, reluctance, as those who have no such expectation. 125.

645. Will you sweeten the lives of suffering men . . . by the thought of a being without intelligible attributes, . . . whose mercy is not as our mercy, nor his justice as our justice, nor his fatherhood as the fatherhood of men? 87.

646. But next to the novelty and originality of these tales, it was their matchless force and vigor which magnetically attracted the reading world. 82.

647. Whether his legs had expanded with his years, or that the longitude of his trousers had shrunk from their proper proportions by reason of repeated washings, remains an insoluble problem. 121.

648. I will merely say that, . . . if spared to occupy such a position as he now solicits for a few years, he will not only discharge most ably the duties, etc. 169.

649. The cabin was far superior in comfort, and more dignified in appearance to the generality of the hovels, etc. 124.

650. That the light was more than once very near sinking . . . seems to have been an all-important fact which he either never saw, or which, if he saw it, never impressed him as assuredly it ought to have done. 178.

651. Madame de N—— was vibrating betwixt the first of these epochs. 115.

652. The first impression of him [Paganini] is something between that of the devil and Don Quixote. 116.

653. I have never known another reciter of a speech who

could avoid weakening the sentence in his mouth by not thinking of the one that was to come. 198.

654. Thus the club of St. James, the cloister of Trinity College, had a writer to quote, whose sentiments were in favor of liberty, and whose language, agreeable to the ear of the gentleman and the scholar, did not, in defending the patriots of France, advise their imitation or patronize their excesses. 92.

655. It is, indeed, most curious that Mr. Carlyle, whose man of men is the courteous, imperturbable, mild-mannered Goethe, and Mr. Ruskin, who reveres Walter Scott, and is at present extracting the essence of Lockhart's biography for the instruction of workmen and laborers, should be the polar opposites, in their habitual and ferocious denunciations of the men whom they set up as examples. 164.

656. There is something in her angry scorn of superficial virtue, in her somewhat gloomy insight into the growth and cumulation of evil, in her profound distrust of happiness and disbelief in its possibility, and in her perpetual consciousness of the vulgar under-current of self-regard which sweeps every obstacle out of its path, which recalls the master of moral anatomy who preceded her. 84.

657. Nor, indeed, can those habits be formed with certainty which are to continue during life in a shorter space. 169.

658. Of a gentleman who made some figure among the *litterati* of his time he [Dr. Johnson] said: "What eminence he had was by a felicity of manner; he had no more learning than what he could not help." 122.

659. It would be as well to inquire into the chances of establishing a mutually benefiting intercourse between the several universities of our nation. 114.

660. This was Incledon, whose wonderful tenor voice and clear articulation of the words were perhaps equal to those qualities in Braham, and he was a far better actor. 87.

661. Until 1767, when they [the Jesuits] were expelled from the country by order of Charles III of Spain, and all their property turned over to the Franciscan monks. 151.

662. I think it must have been to some such primitive ex-

planation of the whooping-cough that there has grown up in Austria the unique custom of treating that disease by administering the rod. 111.

663. I do not pretend to deserve any one of the materials for criticism you ascribe to me; but eight years' residence in France with a large portion of literary people perhaps entitles me to the sort of tact I may possess to judge of French people and French ways; and the unceasing interest I have felt from first to last in the great events affecting them the last thirty years since I quitted the country, has prevented my deciding in the superficial manner I often hear done concerning them.
186.

664. Now, too, there was his [Mazzini's] temporary alliance with Kossuth, the arrival of whom in England, and the extraordinary eloquence and subtlety of his speeches in English, were a public topic for many months. 87.

665. But the principle itself that investigations and discoveries in old studies are generally uninstructive because they are of a special nature, or that they are of a special nature because they grow out of special inquiries, are both unsound. 135.

666. There is another objection which has been brought against interference with the denominational system which it may be desirable to notice. 82.

667. The possible extent of the liabilities and the prospects of liquidation were freely discussed, and general sympathy expressed for the unfortunate shareholders. 151.

668. If he is ready when thus called upon, well is it for him, and he takes an important step either in temporal or in spiritual things, as the case may be. If he be not thus ready, self-reproach is his lot, and often shame and contempt. 95.

669. He would have liked to have read it to Isola; it would have been pleasant to have heard his own voice giving due emphasis to the big words. 101.

670. The task, a special task, of circulating the old truths, showing them in new lights, belong to quite another person.
133.

671. The possible extent of the liabilities and the prospects

of liquidation were freely discussed, and general sympathy expressed for the unfortunate shareholders. 151.

672. Would it not be better to keep some memorandum of these sort of engagements? 156.

673. The farmstead was always the wooden, white-painted house of which all the small country towns are composed. 88.

674. One cause of that worship of the devil which undoubtedly underlaid the belief of the day in magic and witchcraft. 37.

675. We all know the defects of our diplomacy in the High Commission at Washington; but those critics who in Parliament and elsewhere have ridiculed its frankness and cordiality as exuberant sentimentality, may, perhaps, some day be able to perceive that these are precisely the qualities by which the treaty has been redeemed to become a symbol of union, the first golden link in a chain that is to bind the two countries together in the ages to come. 208.

676. "Water Lane Farm, Godstone, Surrey, July 27, 1864. Dear Sir: After receipt yesterday of a leg of your preserved mutton, I placed it in hot water for fifteen minutes, dried it with a towel, and was immediately undergoing the process of roasting, which lasted fully two hours; it was dished and I cut (French way of carving a leg of mutton) three slices across. During all this process of roasting and carving nothing could be detected but the natural smell and flavor of roasted mutton, of which I took a slice and ate it with as much pleasure as if it had come from the butcher, instead of from the tin box. In fact it was perfectly fresh, free from any taint or objectionable taste; and I heartily congratulate you upon the great success you have at last obtained, which I hope will be the means of remunerating you for your great outlay and perseverance.—Faithfully yours, V. B. FADENTHE.—Richard Jones, Esq., London." 188.

677. I will only observe, in reference to this subject, that I consented to interfere in this misunderstanding, with a determination, if possible, to bring it to a peaceful issue, and that I contemplated that the possibility of another result to a misunder-

standing that became a subject of such an explanation, very differently to the way in which I now regard it; believing, as I do now, that the last recourse to pistols or swords in a controversy between parties who disagree in their opinions of one another, and give expression to their opinions inconsiderately, and angrily, and offensively, for the vindication of their sentiments, or from an apprehension of what others may think of them, is neither an evidence of the highest wisdom, the truest courage, nor the firmest belief in Christianity itself. 186.

678. But now we must admit the short-comings, the fallacies, the defects, as no less essential elements in forming a sound judgment as to whether the seer and artist were so united in him as to justify the claim first put in by himself and afterward maintained by his sect to a place beside the few great poets who exalt men's minds, and give a right direction and safe outlet to their passions through the imagination, while insensibly helping them toward balance of character and serenity of judgment by stimulating their sense of proportion, form, and the nice adjustment of means to ends. 186.

THE END.

